LIBRA OF THE BOMB BRANC OF THE ASIATIC

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,375—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie... ... "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish, ...	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th „
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th „
					Friday.
B. L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th „
B. L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 5th August, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	„ 10
Do.	Deck, without diet	„ 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.

TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.

MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.

N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

OIL COLOURS.

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

		Cash prices.	
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0	5
Sixpenny „ „	„ „	0	6
One Shilling „ „	„ „	0	12
Eighteenpenny „ „	„ „	1	0
Two Shillings „ „	„ „	1	12
Four Shillings „ „	„ „	2	8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

For Colours Contained in these Boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

		Cash prices.	
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9¼ by 4¾ by 1	each Rs.	7	8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6¼ by 1½	„ „	17	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½.	„ „	23	0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 9 by 4½	„ „	45	0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 10 by 4	„ „	53	0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4..	„ „	67	0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

Imperial 8vo. 10 by 7	Rs.	3	8
„ with cover	„	6	0
Imperial quarto, 14 by 11	„	6	0
Do. do with cover	„	10	0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	„	9	0
Do. do. do. colour	„	14	0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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CLEARANCE
SALE,
STILL ON
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & CO.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0	„
Souchong	„	0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts	Rs. 5	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts	Rs. 4	Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	Rs. 23 4

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WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

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Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set, hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2¼ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

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SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
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Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
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Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
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Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES. SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the more important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business upon the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period they choose from a month. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet in size, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., on twelve Stations or more [illegible] per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be given back to the Advertiser at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of EBRAHIM DADA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, trading under the name, style, and firm of Mr. MAHOMED DADA, an adjudged insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESHIRDAS JAMNADAS, trading in Bombay under the style of NUNDRAM BEGRAJ and MANGUNMAL HARIDAS trading in Bombay under the style of MANGUNMAL GOPALDAS the Petitioning Creditors and all other creditors of the abovenamed Ebrahim Dada, do appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the Twenty-eighth day of December last (whereby it was ordered that the said Ebrahim Dada should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, and that the said Ebrahim Dada should within thirty days from the said Twenty-eighth day of December file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C. annexed to the Indian Insolvent Act) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1888.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court,

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of August, 1888.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of PEARSE and COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Pearse and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Church Gate, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1888, at half-past four o'clock, in the afternoon, precisely, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution, that is to say, that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

Should the said resolution be passed a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of liquidators or a liquidator for the purposes of the winding up and fixing their or his remuneration.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1888.

By the order of the Board,
JAMES PEARSE,
Secretary and Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS IN THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that Notice be given by advertisement to all the Debenture Holders in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the foremon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers, for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Company's property situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land now in the occupation of the said Company with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000), and if no sufficient case is shown by you to the contrary, the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that Notice be given by advertisement of all the Shareholders in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers, for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Companys' property situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land now in the occupation of the said Company, with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto,

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that his Lordship Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, has, upon the application of the voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, directed that notice be given by advertisement to all the Creditors, in the abovenamed Company now in Bombay. That on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the said Liquidators will apply to his Lordship in Chambers for an order sanctioning the sale of all the Company's property, situate at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of the leasehold land, now in the occupation of the said Company with the Mill buildings standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Fittings, and Tools, now in or about the said premises for the sum of three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 3,00,000), and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary the said Judge will sanction such sale accordingly, and you will not thereafter be entitled to raise any objection thereto.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING.
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

HARLEY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES

for the cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

Price, 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 in India.

FOR BRAIN AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—A most important preparation, that permanently restores those weakened by excesses, imparts youthful vigour, restores vitality, strengthens and invigorates the BRAIN and NERVES. A positive cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY; prompt, safe, and sure.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Price, 12s 6d., or Rs. 7-8 in India.

A more powerful preparation than the Peerless Pearls. DAMIANA has been used by the MEXICANS for a long time. The compound is not only a powerful, non-irritating excitant TONIC, but is also a powerful muscular and nerve tonic, giving unusual POWER of ENDURANCE in both MENTAL and PHYSICAL LABOUR, and is remarkable in its sustaining powers.

HARLEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d., or As. 12 and Re.1-8 in India.

These Pills are composed of medicines which are useful in all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, and BOWELS. In DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, LOSS of APPETITE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, inactive tendency of the BOWELS, &c., they are invaluable.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

For disease of the BLOOD, SKIN, and SCALP with LOSS of HAIR from infancy to old age, affections of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, ABSCESSES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, DISFIGURING HUMOURS, DISCHARGING WOUNDS, DYSPEPSIA, ECZEMA, ERYSIPELAS, EMACIATION, FACE GRUBS, FLESH WORMS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS, ITCHING, SCALY PIMPLY INHERITED SCROFULOUS and OTHER SORES, JAUNDICE, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SLOUGHING TETTERS, ULCERS.

HARLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

A Medicine prescribed with great success by HARLEY, and one of the most powerful remedies ever produced for FEVER and AGUE and disease arising from BILIARY DERANGEMENT caused by MALARIA, such as CHILL FEVER, DUMBAGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVER, &c. Subjects liable to frequent sickness can prevent the recurrence of an attack by taking an occasional dose.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY.

Including bandage, Price, 4s. 6d. or Rs. 3 in India.

A certain and sure cure for Piles in their worst form, and an invaluable preparation for Scalds, Burns, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Sole and exclusive Agents for the Harley Cures,

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI BATTLEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to MR. NUSSERWANJEE ARDESHIR HORMARJI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, within 8 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty land or ground, situate in Bombay, near Delisle Road, Parell, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,425 sq. yds., or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Marian de Abreo, on or towards the west partly by the property of Raghoo Brebun, and partly by a public passage, on or towards the north partly by the property of Raghoo Brebun, and partly by the property of Hoosangji Harmusji Khuras, and on or towards the south by a public passage, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, and new No. 12,044, and new survey No. 2,636, 2,884, 2,888, and 2,947, and are in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Battlewalla. Dated this 1st August, 1888.

WADIA AND GHANDY.
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICES.

PEARSE AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned before noon FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST. All such Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender for Pearse and Co., Limited."

T. LIDBETTER, Chairman,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 26th July, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th July 1888.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for Summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq. either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE BATLIWALA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, the land being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 357, new No. 13,871, and Municipal No. 3730-89, and containing by admeasurement 1690 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the property of Liladhur Hurridas, on the west Tardeo Road, on the north the property of Mithibai Jamsedjee Parukh, and on south the property of Adumjee Peerbhoy.

All persons having any claims thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs Sobhagchund Dowlutchund and Co., at their office No. 26, Apollo street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1888.

સોભાગચંદ દોલતચંદની કું.

i. e., SOBHAGCHUND DOWLUTCHUND & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the S. M. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES, at HUBLI—

10 Portable Engines, 10 H.-P.
2 Do. do. 12 H.-P.

Also the following Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps:—

6 Eight inch Centrifugal Pumps "Invincible."
4 Seven inch do. do.
16 Six inch do. do.
4 Four inch Contractors' Pumps.
7 Six inch do.
1 Six and-a-half inch do.
1 Eight and-a-quarter inch do.
1 Two and-a-half inch do.

The Portable Engines and Pumps have all been in use, but they will be put into working order before being sent away.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, is prepared to receive offers for any of the above.

They are open to inspection to any one wanting them.

Apply to
AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
S. M. Railway,
Dharwar.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur. (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Llandour.
To Naini Tal and Aamorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalk Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY ...... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ...... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co
CALLIAN ...... Railway Station.
BULSAR ...... Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE...... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD... Railway Station.
MADRAS...... Higginbotham & Co. and R. Bros.
LONDON........ G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludlet, Circus E. C.; Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________
Address ________
Occupation ________
________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156
" 1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.......qts. Rs. 30 "
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne ....qts. Rs. 31 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

		Per doz. qts.
CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—		
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE......	Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's........................	Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL............		" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL		" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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First insertion	8 As. per line
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, House or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Indra (s), arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manilla (s), for Genoa; Queen Victoria (s), Java; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Peverill (s), Sourabaya; and Warora (s), Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Huzara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peveril left the dock yesterday.

THE *Deccan Times* beats the record by a paragraph reporting the death, at a village near Bezwada, of a Sadu two hundred years old!

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 28th ultimo shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,35,415.

CRICKET.—Weather permitting, a match between the Veterinary College Gymkhana and the Bombay Proprietary School Cricket Club will be played on Saturday next. Play to begin at 9-30.

"THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN RECORD."—This well-conducted Church newspaper congratulates itself in its current number upon not having attained Nirvana after all. "So far from extinction," it says, "having become our lot, we are now, we trust, stronger than ever we have been before, and have bright hopes of entire resuscitation and permanent security before us."

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday disposed of the case in which two men, Verija Rajla and Kama Ranchord, were charged before him with cheating in respect of Rs. 240. We gave the particulars of this case yesterday. His worship went into three charges against them, and on the evidence adduced by the police convicted them. He passed a sentence of two years' hard labour on each of them.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Govind Rama was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a cotton sheet, valued at 12 annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused said he found it lying on the road, and picked it up. On admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COW QUESTION.—A Mahomedan took a cow on Tuesday last to the Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, and told some of the Hindoos there that the cow was for sale, and asked Rs. 13 for the animal, and that if they would not buy it, he would have to sell it to a butcher. Thereupon several of the Bunnias present agreed to purchase the cow, and asked the Mahomedan for his name and address. Instead of giving the information he left the cow with them, and disappeared. The cow was subsequently sent to the pound.

THEFTS.—Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary to the Yacht Club, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of a looking-glass and a quantity of table linen, to the value of Rs. 36-8-0, from the Club premises.—Yenkuttee Demnya was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a box containing Rs. 21-2-0 in cash, the property of Huumunta Baloo, a mill labourer, from his house, at Camateepoora 10th Street, on the 28th ultimo. The complainant and accused lived in the same house, the former on the upper floor of the house, and the latter on the ground floor. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ultimo, the accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman doing duty at Camamteepoora with the stolen property in his possession, and subsequently upon enquiries the box with its contents was identified by the complainant as his property, which was stolen during his absence at work on the 28th ultimo from his premises. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Hajee Habib Curreem, a shopkeeper at Memon Wada, reported to the police, that on Monday night his shop was broken into, and a box, containing wearing apparel and money of the value of Rs. 40, stolen.—Mahomedbux Alabux was yesterday brought up on remand and charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with breaking by night into the shop of Bhimsey Ruttonsey, a dealer in grain, &c., at Dady Shet Street, in order to commit theft therein on the night of 21st ultimo. The accused was the person who was found concealed in a box on the loft of complainant's shop on the night in question by a policeman. The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—On Saturday last Dr. C. J. Lisboa Rodrigues read an interesting paper on "*Mens Sana in Corpore Sano*" before a large audience, Dr. E. X. Dias presiding. The lecturer dilated at length on the importance of exercise, good food, and rest as the chief factors of a "sound mind and a sound body." He was followed by Mr. V. Rodrigues, who dwelt on the necessity of a gymnastic club in the Portuguese community. Messrs. P. V. D'Souza and Godinho then made some interesting remarks. The president, in a short speech, congratulated the lecturer on his paper which, he said, came just in the "nick of time," adding that it is to the outdoor sports that the English owe so much of their national pluck, their endurance and perseverance. "Boating has taught the English public school boy," said he, "obedience and loyalty to his leaders. Cricket has made his sight as keen as his arms are strong, and football has given him that sense of coolness under emergency and that rapid decision amid conflicting circumstances which will stand him in such good stead in after-life."

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Lane charged Oosman Doda, a victoria driver, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with driving rashly and negligently on the 30th. ult. A Mr. Renfrew, the second engineer, and a Mr. Grogan, the doctor of the s s. Taif, were leaving the Victoria Hotel on the evening of that day, when the accused and another man drove furiously up to them from the rear and collided with them. Mr. Grogan was slightly grazed on the arm by one of the carriages, the driver of which drove away. The accused nearly drove over Mr. Renfrew, the wheel grazing his leg badly and one of the shafts hitting him on the side. In order to save himself from falling or further injury from the wheel, Mr. Renfrew attempted to stop the horse, but was carried along about fifty yards before he could effect his purpose. The police took charge of the accused and his gharry. In defence the prisoner said that he had heard some one whistle at the hotel, and as he was the first on the stand, drove up before the other carriage. His worship remarked that the practice of garrywallahs driving furiously towards anyone who called for a hack victoria was a most reprehensible and dangerous one. His worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 10, and directed that the case should be reported to the Commissioner of Police, who might withhold his license.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

THE Canarese paper *Havyaka Subodh* says on the proposal to establish a Children's Hospital in Bombay:—

For parents, poor though they may be, to leave their sick children in Hospitals, to be under the care of strangers, is repulsive, and hence the scarcity of children patients in Hospitals. The establishment of a separate Hospital, however, it may educate the poor, in time to come to send their disease striken infants under the care of trained Medical men, cannot completely, on the one hand, annihilate their feeling of repulsion, nor, on the other, remove a number of other social difficulties in the lives of the poor households, as to facilitate even the desire of so sending the children, if there be any. Therefore when there is no utter want for a Children's Hospital, while is the greatest want of a Pharmacological Laboratory, which would lead to the investigation of the hidden treasures the so long remarkable properties of the indegeneous drugs, it is obvious better to establish the Laboratory than a Hospital. When Government was some months ago asking public sympathy and patronage for establishing such a Laboratory, frankly acknowledging its great desirability, nothing could have been better welcome than the announcement of establishing such a Laboratory with that gift of the Parsee Knight, who himself could not but approve of such disposal.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure and, and emolliest.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WIFE MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, Cammateepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of Bucknessa, a Mahomedan woman, of the Pathan caste, who was most brutally cut and hacked about with a razor by her husband, named Fazul Ahmed, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, death resulting shortly after her admission into the J. J. Hospital. The husband, who absconded immediately after, has not been apprehended as yet, though a vigorous search has been made for him.

Noorkhan Cassumkhan, a police constable of the B Division, said: That on the morning of the day in question Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Noordin, also a police constable of the B Division, shouted to him, and he went to Samuel Street, when he was told that a Pathan, named Fazal Ahmed, had cut a woman's throat. Witness was shown the deceased lying on the mattress on the verandah of the house. She was alive, but bleeding from a wound in the throat. He immediately put the deceased into a victoria and took her away to the J. J. Hospital. The woman was not able to speak, and her clothes were saturated with blood.

Inspector Alfred Butterfield deposed to receiving information from Noorkhan Cassumkhan, the last witness, who brought the news of the murder to the Pydownee Police Station. Witness immediately repaired to the house in Samuel Street, where he saw Gool Mahomed, the son of the deceased, sitting on the verandah, and near him was a boy of about five years of age asleep. The witness found a mat and also a pillow covered with blood. By the side of the pillow he found a razor stained with fresh blood, and took possession of it. Witness received certain information from Gool Mahomed at the time, and in consequence had since been searching for the father, Fazul Ahmed, but as yet had found no trace of him. The distance from the verandah of the house to the policeman's post was about twenty-eight paces.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously: "That the death of Bucknessa, woman, was caused by the wound in the throat inflicted upon her by Fazal Ahmed, under such circumstances that the act of Fazul Ahmed was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

LIABILITY OF A SHAREHOLDER.

BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION) VS. NUSSERWANJI DADABHOY KATRUCK.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT delivered the following judgment in this case. At the hearing, the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jardine for the defendant. His Lordship said:—

I have found this a case of considerable difficulty, as there is no decision exactly in point. The Bombay Electrical Company went into liquidation on 22nd July, 1886, and the official liquidator notified, 26th August, 1887, to the defendant, Nusserwanji Dadabhoy Katruck, that he was placed on the list of contributories. The circumstances under which he was placed on the list were as follows:—He signed a duplicate of the Memorandum of Association for two shares on the 23rd March, 1885, and for three shares on the 22nd June, 1885. This was after the registration of the Company, which took place on the 5th March, 1885. There was no allotment of shares, nor does it appear that the defendant was placed on the register as holder of five unpaid shares. On the other hand, there was no withdrawal nor cancellation on the part of the defendant. His signature remained unrecalled up to the date of liquidation, and he has never paid for these five shares. Meanwhile, on the 24th August, 1885, he was named director of the Company, and acted as director until the winding-up, attending and receiving fees at thirty-one out of thirty-four meetings. Three weeks after he was named director he was placed on the register for five fully paid-up shares, which were the proper number of qualification shares for the office of director. The Official Liquidator in his second affidavit of the 28th April explains that transaction as follows:—"The said Nusserwanji was in reality a director nominated *and qualified* by the said Premchund Roychund, and the five fully paid-up shares standing in his name are part of a number of 100 shares issued to the said Premchund Roychund." The defendant maintains that he really paid the Company for these shares, because the Company owed Premchund money, and Premchund deducted Rs. 5,000 from the Company's debt on account of these shares, which sum Premchund owed defendant. This allegation was not borne out by the facts. It is totally disproved by the Liquidator. But the decisions show that the qualification shares need not necessarily be taken from the Company. Brown's case decides that it is enough if they are obtained in open market or from a friend within a reasonable time of his acceptance of the office. It is also settled law that they need not be shares for which the qualifying director has paid. In this case the Official Liquidator admits that five fully paid-up shares were obtained within three weeks from the beginning of the directorship, and he also admits the defendant was duly qualified. All the cases on the point are to be found in Bulher on Companies, pp. 48, 49, and 50, and it seems to me that, under these circumstances, the defendant director must be held to have duly qualified himself by the registration of the five fully paid-up shares. But it remains to consider his obligation as regards the three shares and two shares for which he subscribed a duplicate memorandum after the Company had come into legal existence. It is an important fact in the case that the Company did not attempt to treat them as qualification shares as might have been done at the time the defendant was named director. It is admitted the qualification shares were otherwise provided for. The liability for these five unpaid shares is an independent question which entirely turns upon the effect of his signature of the duplicate. Does that constitute an agreement to take shares, or is it only an application for shares? There are two Bombay cases (I. L. R. 1 Bom. and I. L. R. 5 Bom.) which clearly lay it down that a signatory of a duplicate of the Memorandum of Association before registration is not bound as one who has signed the original. I do not think there is any difference in the case because the Company was registered before the signatures were given. Those signatures cannot be binding because they do not amount to a signing of the memorandum itself, and according to the Bombay cases do not therefore satisfy the requirements of the section. They do not create the positive agreement which the law has made the necessary consequence of the signature of thereal memorandum before registration. They only amount to a proposal. Has there been acceptance? There has been no allotment. There has been no placing on the register. It is unnecessary for me to cite cases in support of the proposition that an application for shares which is not followed by allotment and placing on the register does not bind the applicant. His liability was merely inchoate and never became complete. The Liquidator argued that the consent to become a director created an implied agreement to accept those five unpaid shares. But that is inconsistent with his own statement on affidavit of the real facts of the case, which are that the defendant qualified for his directorship by the five paid-up shares he obtained from Premchund. I do not think his application for five shares was ever accepted. There was no allotment. Acceptance cannot be legally inferred from the circumstances of the case. The Company whilst it was solvent never accepted the defendant's offer to become a shareholder. It is too late now to do so. His name must be removed from the list of contributories, and his costs must be paid out of the assets.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged........	17,070
H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Sha..............	3,000
Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy, Kt., C.S.I., Mr. Tribhowandas, and Mr. Purshotumdas Munguldas	200
The Hon. Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I..............	100
Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee........................	200
Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E........	25
Total......	20,595

DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and Waters, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik Col Merewether, R. E., Major Selby, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherji N. Banaji, and Javerilal Umiashankar.

WATER FOR MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

A letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was submitted, asking the Council's sanction to the charging of a reduced rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to all milch cattle stables, subject to revision hereafter, should it appear that the reduction of rate leads to undue waste. The Commissioner explained that the reduction was made in order to encourage the milkmen to use pure water, instead of well water of questionable quality.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that milk sellers ought to be encouraged, as far as possible, to use pure water on the ground of public health. There being no punishment in law for the adulteration of milk, it was as well that they should use better water for the purpose than what was generally obtainable from wells. He proposed that the rate for water supplied to milch cattle stables be reduced from 12 annas to 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition, remarking that on sanitary grounds it was a step in the right direction.

The motion was carried unanimously.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Acting Commissioner asked the Council's sanction to adopt the Government rules for the payment of travelling allowance to municipal officers and servants proceeding on duty to outstations.

Mr. Javerilal wanted to know what the Government rules were, before any decision was come to in this matter. He also liked to know how many cases had arisen last year in which travelling allowance had to be paid to Municipal servants.

Rao Saheb Mundlik moved that the Commissioner be requested to ask the Controller to submit a statement of the payments which have been made during the past years, and to say on what basis they had been made.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition.

Dr. Waters thought it would be more economical to have some definite rules.

At the suggestion of Col. Merewether, the Rao Saheb agreed to include in his motion a request to the Controller to suggest what particular rules ought to be followed in future.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

A PETITION BY MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the following letter signed by thirty members of the Corporation, asking the Council to postpone giving authority to the Commissioner to proceed under the Land Acquisition Act, relative to the proposed extension of the Bholeshwar Vegetable and Fruit Market:—

To the Clerk of the Town Council.

Sir,—With reference to the resolution for the extension of the Bholeshwar vegetable market passed at the meeting of the Corporation, held on the 9th instant, we the undersigned members of the Corporation have strong reasons to apprehend that the land and houses proposed to be acquired for the extension cannot be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, to which recourse must certainly be had for the purpose, except at a cost considerably in excess of the estimated value sanctioned. We accordingly beg to propose that the Town Council will be pleased to request the Commissioner not to apply to Government for compulsory acquisition of the properties, until the Corporation has had an opportunity of considering what prospect, if any, there is of the Municipality being able to acquire the properties at the estimated cost, and that the aforesaid resolution of the Corporation may not be put into force until such time. We are, &c., Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khory, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. T. Telang, Mirza Hoosein Khan, R. D. Settna, R. N. Khote, Eknath R. Khote, K. M. Shroff, Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, A. M. Dharamsi, J. B. Murzban, B. P. Master, Damodher Thakursey Mulji, E. R. Luxmonji, N. B. Suntook, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jalbhoy A. Sett, J. P. Kapadia, Byramjee N. Sirvai, Rehemoobhoy Alana, N. M. Fatehali, Damodherdas Tapidas, Cursondas Vullub dass, C. Underwood, R. Gilbert, P. C. De Souza, and E. Freeborn.

Dr. De Souza and Mr. Freeborn had appended the following note to the above letter:—

The request of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy in reference to resolution passed on the 9th instant *in re* Bholeshwar Market be postponed for observation of members who had no opportunity to speak on the subject as a reasonable and good one, and has my concurrence, but it does not bind me to any particular action in the future.

Mr. Khote proposed that the request contained in the letter be acceded to. The mover thought the land which would have to be taken up for the extension of the market was very much underestimated, and he feared that the Corporation would have to pay much more than the estimated amount.

Mr. Nanabhoy seconded the motion.

Major Selby moved an amendment that the petitioners be informed that if the Acting Municipal Commissioner applied for sanction to put in force the Land Acquisition Act in the case of the Bholeshwar market, the Council saw no reason why they should withhold it. Major Selby said that the case of the proposed hospital at Khetwady was entirely apart from the present one. At the debate, which took place in the Corporation on the Khetwady hospital, it seemed to him that opinion was so very equally divided that he himself could not make up his mind, and did not vote one way or the other. So that was an exceptional and peculiar case. But when the Corporation had, in the matter which formed the subject of the letter before the Town Council, carried a certain resolution by a large vote, when two amendments were moved and rejected by large majorities, he would not, as a member of the Town Council, enter into the merits of the particular question. He presumed that the Municipal Commissioner was not so very foolish if the estimate was to be largely exceeded as not to come before the Corporation and say so. Some members seemed to plead that those who had no opportunity to speak on the subject ought to be allowed to have their say. If any members were unable to be present, that was certainly no reason whatever why the business of the Corporation should be put back. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the amendment, said there was no reason why they should refuse to take action in the face of a resolution of the Corporation passed by a large majority.

Rao Saheb Mandlik supported the amendment. This, he said, was an important question of principle, and if they were to go on reversing their own resolutions he thought the ratepayers and other inhabitants of Bombay might well say that their occupation was gone. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Morland also spoke in support of the amendment.

Dr. Waters thought what the Town Council had done with regard to the epidemic hospital at Khetwady had encouraged the signatories to the present letter to come forward with their appeal. (No.) It was not the business of the Town Council to arrogate to themselves the competency to decide which order of the Corporation they should obey and which they should set aside indefinitely.

Dr. Cowasji did not think that the case of the proposed hospital in Khetwady was similar to the present application. He was surprised that such an application should have been signed by so many members of the Corporation, many of whom were present at the meeting when the subject was discussed. The proposed improvement of the locality, the speaker added, was a very good one, from the point of view of public health.

The amendment was carried by 8 votes to 2.

PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN BOMBAY.

The next subject before the meeting was the resolution passed by the Corporation with regard to the proposed transfer of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens to the Bombay Natural History Society.

Colonel Merewether proposed, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested (1) to obtain legal opinion as to whether, under the present Municipal Act or the New Bill, the Corporation can make over the animals at the Victoria Gardens, or give a sum of money from the public funds, to a committee of private gentlemen representing a society, such as the Bombay Natural History Society, and should it be within the power of the Corporation to give such money, whether the public can then legally be charged any fee for entrance to the proposed garden. That the Municipal Commissioner be also asked to obtain more information from the honorary secretary to the Society as to the size and scope of the proposed scheme, its estimated cost, the data on which the estimate of its probable revenue and expenditure are based, and the arrangements proposed for its management, &c., as the Corporation are of opinion that if the garden is to prove a success, it must be started on a sound basis, and it would then be desirable to give a much larger sum than that now proposed by the Town Council.

(2) That the honorary secretary be informed that in the opinion of the Corporation, if a large sum is given from the public funds, on certain days in the week, besides some of the important native holidays, the garden should be opened to the public, and that if it be legal to charge gate-money on such days, it will be desirable that the rates for entrance should be considerably lower than those proposed in Mr. Phipson's letter. That the Commissioner do inform the Council exactly how far the Corporation is bound to the Zoological Society, South Australia."

Major Selby proposed an amendment, "That para 2 be struck out, and in lieu thereof the following be read:—That the Commissioner do inform the Council exactly how far the Corporation is bound to the Zoological Society of South Australia. That the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee with directions to put themselves in communication with the Bombay Natural History Society, and obtain the information asked for by the Corporation as well as any other that they think may be useful:—Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, and Mr. Javerilal."

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

A report was submitted by Mr. Tomlinson, of the Water Works Department, on the points raised by Major Selby in his minute on the John Hay Grant Reservoir, at Bhandarwada, submitted to the Town Council on the 25th ultimo. The report will be published in our next issue, together with an explanatory statement made by Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, on the Malabar Hill Reservoir

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at a sitting of the Court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE GUSTAVE OPITZ.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared on behalf of the insolvent, said that on the 18th July his lordship had made absolute a rule *nisi* for the insolvent's final discharge in respect of his first insolvency. The learned counsel now moved to make absolute the rule *nisi* for his final discharge in respect of his second insolvency.

His lordship observed that this was a very singular case, in which the insolvent had filed two certificates under section 69. He asked if all the creditors of the insolvent were in Bombay.

Mr. Mankar said they were.

His lordship: Your original application is dated two years ago.

Mr. Mankar: Yes, my lord.

His lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee, said that he was given to understand that opposition was filed when the rule *nisi* was originally granted. Now the insolvent must take out a new rule and serve fresh notices upon his creditors, the rule being made returnable in two months. The original rule *nisi* must be considered to have been spent.

Mr. Mankar asked his lordship to make the rule returnable in one month.

His lordship said that two months was generally the period allowed to the creditors to file their opposition, and he accordingly made the rule returnable on the 3rd October next.

Mr. Mankar asked whether it would be necessary to amend the schedule.

His lordship informed Mr. Mankar that when the rule would be heard, the Official Assignee would oppose the application, as the learned counsel's client was not a trader. The schedule did not show that he was carrying on any trade.

Mr. Mankar said the schedule showed the insolvent was a partner in a certain concern. Counsel then asked his lordship to call upon the Official Assignee to file his grounds of opposition like other creditors to enable the insolvent to meet them at the hearing of the rule.

His lordship replied that the Official Assignee was bound to do so.

RE FRANCIS XAVIER MONIEZ.

The insolvent had appeared last week in person and applied for an *interim* order, when his mother-in-law, who is one of his creditors, opposed the application, and therefore his lordship refused to grant the order.

Mr. Mankar appeared yesterday for the insolvent, and asked that the matter might be allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

The Judge: I refused the application last time, because his mother-in-law said that the man was lazy and did nothing.

Mr. Mankar: The opposing creditor herself now wishes that the matter should stand over for a fortnight, and it is just possible that the mother-in-law and son-in-law might come to some settlement.

The Judge: I already refused an *interim* order on the last occasion.

Mr. Mankar: I do not ask your lordship to grant an *interim* order. My application is simply this—that the matter be allowed by consent to stand over for a fortnight.

Mrs. De Souza, the mother-in-law of the insolvent being called, said that she wished that the matter be postponed for a week.

Mr. Mankar: And do you give an undertaking not to arrest your son-in-law for a week?

Mrs. De Souza: Yes, I do.

His lordship hereupon allowed a week's postponement.

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

The petition of this insolvent was called on for final disposal, but it was dismissed, as the insolvent was not present.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge:—Mahomedali Alibhoy Bohra and others; Banaiab Syed and another; Cassum Mahomed Memon; Henry Elias Kinchella and Susanah Mary Kinchella; Gungadhar Hajrilal Tewari; Tyabali Amroodeen Hora and another; and Neecha Cosani Durji and others.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

418-87—Balkrishna and D.—Harkoji Shrawan vs Framji Burjorji and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary suit.

2-18—Hore, C and B—Hurrivulubdas Toolsidas vs Rewabai—Ardesir, H and D.

Long Causes.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Balkrishna and D.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersey Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

383-86—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Eesa Khaliffa and others vs Shaik Eesa bin Khaliffa and others—Payne, G and S, and Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

Jefferson, B. and D., for petitioner. In the matter of Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the late Thucker Gopal Raisi, deceased—Thucker Chuturbhooj Moorarji and others, petitioners—Mirza, H. K., and Little, S. F. and N.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B. and D.

456-87—Mirza, H. K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Lowar Cullian Purshotum.—Hore, C. and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chaik, W. and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxter and others—Payne, G and S, and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.

58-88—In person—H Bicknell—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Wellji vs Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs Moolbai and another—Macfarlane, E and H, and In person.

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the report of the committee for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, which will be submitted to the general meeting on Wednesday, the 8th instant:—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 728, of whom 260 were resident on 30th June, 1888; 44 new members have been enrolled during the past year, and 8 have resigned.

At the last general meeting held on 8th February last, the committee for the year was elected by ballot, as follows, *viz.*:—

The Honourable Lyttleton H. Bayley, president; L. Penny, Esq., joint hon. secretary and treasurer; Captain H. D. Olivier, R.E. joint hon. secretary; F. Ward, Esq., boats secretary; F. C. Macrae, Esq., golf secretary; F. F. McCartie, Esq., cricket and lawn-tennis secretary; J. F. N. Graham, Esq., polo secretary; H. B. Thurburn, Esq., racquet secretary; Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, J. L. Symons, Esq., C. M. H. Merriman, Esq., and H. D. Stacpole, Esq., additional members.

The following changes have taken place during the half-year:—Mr. F. A. Prevost has been elected joint hon. secretary, in place of Captain Olivier, and cricket secretary, in place of Mr. McCartie; the Hon. A. V. Bethell has succeeded Mr. Ward as boats secretary, and Mr. W. Murray, Mr. McCartie as lawn-tennis secretary, Mr. N. P. Nathan has succeeded Mr. Thurburn as racquet secretary.

Sky Races.—By permission of the stewards of the W. I. T. Club, a most successful sky meeting of two days was held on the Mahaluxumi Race Course in February, Captain Olivier, R.E., being honorary secretary.

Polo.—It is most unfortunate that owing to absence, from various causes, many of the best players have been unable to take part in the game. The prospects of the annual tournament are very good however, as already seven or eight teams from the mofussil propose entering. The Gymkhana will not be very strong, but they will put in a team to compete for the cup.

Cricket.—The season opened in June, but the rain has greatly interfered with the earlier matches and practice. There is a good infusion of new blood in the eleven, and a successful season may be expected. Fourteen matches have been arranged, and possibly a few additional local ones may be made up as the season progresses.

Lawn-Tennis.—This is as popular as ever, all the eight courts being in constant daily use. Water has been laid on all over the ground, which is a great improvement over the old method of watering. The following matches were played during the season:—

Handicap Doubles, won by Messrs. Murray and Ward.

Handicap Singles, won by Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

The Marryat Challenge Cup Contest followed, and was won by Lieut. A. B. Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles.

The Open Challenge Doubles was won by Messrs. Cobbold and Graham, and the Singles by Mr. F. Ward. Rs. 1,000 has been subscribed for the purchase of perpetual challenge cups for doubles and singles, to be competed for early in the year.

The event will be open to all members of recognized clubs throughout India, and the cups may be held for one year. It is hoped this will attract many entries from up-country and will tend to improve the class of play.

Racquets.—During the past half-year, the attendance at the court has been fairly good. Merwanjee, the marker, has retired through sickness, and has been succeeded by Dhunjibhoy, who is giving satisfaction. A handicap (pairs) was held in February last, and was won by Messrs. Gell and Rickards. The Challenge Cup now held by Mr. G. H. Hancock, will be played for as usual during the Polo week.

Boats.—have been fairly well attended, but lack the valuable support of older rowing men on whose help the success of the Easter races so much depends. There is every hope of sending a four to Poona Regatta.

Golf.—In the cold weather the game was actively pursued, notwithstanding the limited area for play. The two principal prizes, *viz.*, the Wimbledon Silver Challenge Trophy and the St. George's Gold Medal, fell to Messrs. W. F. Melvin and J. Stiven respectively. The respective handicaps on these competitions were won by Mr. J. Burn—scratch—and Mr. F. H. Tod—4 strokes. The "Forty-twa" handicaps resulted in Mr. C. E. Nixon winning three out of five, and thus securing the medal. The course throughout the season has been one round of nine holes.

Bowls.—This game is now somewhat neglected, and will be, until some energetic trundler appears to take up the secretaryship.

Athletic Sports.—A special committee, appointed to report on the feasibility of having a meeting in September, reported unfavourably; but they decided to get up one in the spring of next year.

Pavilion and Racquet Court debentures, to the value of Rs. 1,500, have been paid off during the past half-year.

A statement of assets and liabilities and balance-sheet for the half-year is attached.

LOUIS PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered.	43	15	36	3	40	27	39	71
July 31, Tuesday......	.....		.....		.....		0	49
Aug. 1, Wednesday...	0	91	0	99	0	77	.....	
Total..	44	6	37	2	41	4	40	20
Total corresponding date of last year ...	58	90	58	56	55	36	55	16

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 27th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	22	53	Nasik	11	18
Raver	6	60	Deolali	10	51
Nimbora	9	10	Ghoti	37	64
Bhadli	8	90	Nargaon.............	9	12
Jalgaon.....................	14	5	Warrangaon	11	30
Sirsoli	7	48	Hudgi..................	23	84
Mhasawad	6	21	Mohol	8	14
Maheji	5	46	Madha.................	11	70
Pachora	9	64	Barsi Road	4	15
Kasgaon	9	41	Keim	5	32
Naidongri..................	10	29	Jehur	3	73
Chalisgaon	7	34	Pomalwari...........	2	42
Nandgaon..................	8	33	Dexal	5	76
Manmad	3	28	Lanowli	80	82
Lasalgaon..................	5	10	Dhond	9	15
Kherwadi	10	93	Talegaon	20	0

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 30th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	40	45	Baroda	6	99
Panjoo	34	59	Mehmadabad	9	62
Vaiturna	52	5	Ahmedabad	6	47
Palghur	36	52	Viramgam	8	0
Gholwad	42	38	Wadhwan	7	25
Daman	48	20	Dabhoe	5	99
Bulsar	35	74	Sevalia	5	15
Nausari	32	69	Godhra	3	57
Surat	23	74	Kharaghoda	7	7
Broach	12	20	Kim.......................	14	74

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, as registered at 6 a.m., on Monday, the 30th July, 1888, is as follows:—

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. ct.	Songad. In.	Songad. ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. ct.	Chuda. In.	Chuda. ct.	Chital. In.	Chital. ct.	Je'pur. In.	Je'pur. ct.
Previously reported........	3	82	3	94	4	78	6	68	6	0	5	64
Total up to date ..	3	87	3	94	4	80	6	68	6	10	5	67

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its originel colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farrindon Road, London.

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A RANI.

THE charge against Govind Rao Baba Saheb of Indore was again partly gone into at Chudderghat on Monday, when Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defence. Lieut. Tighe prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. In opening the case for the defence, Mr. Inverarity said he was not aware under what accusation his client stood charged as the summons simply stated that he was to be tried on a charge of having caused hurt. Assuming that a hurt had been committed, he argued that it was a compoundable one. But before going into the evidence, he wanted the Court to frame some specific charge against accused, the place and the date on which the offence had been committed, or if it be a summary trial, under chapter 22 of the Criminal P. C., it should so be formally stated. For the present he was not aware what charge accused had to disprove. The Magistrate replied that as the case had been before the Court, and as accused had been represented by counsel, he ought to know what the accusation against him was. He, however, pointed out that the charge against accused was for having caused grievous hurt, that the date of the occurrence was the 17th instant, and that it was within his jurisdiction.

Lieut. Tighe was recalled and sworn.

Q. Before you laid the information on the morning of the 18th instant, did you receive any complaint from the Rani herself to say that she had been hurt.—A. I cannot reply to that question till I refresh my memory by looking into the summons. (Counsel declined to allow him to do so and insisted on the Court compelling the witness to answer the question). At the direction of the Court witness said he could not remember. Question repeated by counsel saying that the date on the summons was the 19th instant.—A. The complaint was not made to me but to the Kotwal. I do not know. The Rani made the complaint to me through the Kotwal, in my presence. I have no personal knowledge of the assault because I was not present. The complaint was about ill-treatment. There was no other complaint. Q. Supposing a husband wanted to enforce his marital rights against his wife, against her will, would you think that ill-treatment. (The question was disallowed as irrelevant to the case, whereupon Mr. Inverarity asked the Magistrate to note down his reasons for disallowing it which was accordingly done). I am prepared to swear that the ill-treatment which the Rani complained of was not ill-treatment of that kind. This closed the examination of Lieut. Tighe, after which Mr. Inverarity commented on the procedure and evidence that had been already recorded. Against the procedure he said that it was open to grave objection inasmuch as the same Magistrate who started the prosecution was trying the case himself. As regards the evidence Saku admits that the Rani threw herself down, but it is open to question what had induced her to do so. Was it the outcome of her husband's conduct towards her? The lady was examined by Dr. Kelly immediately on the morning of the 18th instant, when all that he found on her person were two bruises on the right waist, which must have been of so slight a nature that Dr. Lawrie who examined complainant on the following day found no external marks of any kind. Saku was the woman who was in attendance on the Rani. Well, on the 20th when Dr. (Miss) White examined complainant, that lady found on the Rani, in addition to peritonitis, marks of violence and contusions on the left shoulder as if inflicted by some heavy weapon. The bruise on the shoulder was very recent—not more than a day or two old. This is more important because it would seem that these bruises have been manufactured on purpose to support a charge of grievous hurt, and the two doctors who examined the lady early found no such external marks of violence. If the medical evidence be true then the only conclusion he could come to was that complainant and Saku have produced the bruises themselves, although the police were quite capable of doing it. Besides these girl-wives the accused had no other female relatives putting up with him. These girls come of very poor parents who work for their livelihood. Besides, native females become "pardanashins" on marrying men of the status of accused. It is therfore quite natural that these girls wanted to gain back their native freedom. Being a girl of twelve from the Eastern point of view no offence had been committed at all. Complainant's own evidence against the supposition that she had been subjected to any ill-usage, because she said that she received two blows from accused who threatened furthermore to flog her alive after he finished his meal. Of course the Raja did not literally mean what he said, because people often say what they cannot carry out. It was untrue, as alleged by her that in chastising his wife the accused used a one-seer weight. As a matter of fact these weights were kept under lock and key by the cook. It was also most improbable that there was any such assault committed on the complainant on the night of the 17th, because up to the time of this witness going downstairs there was no evidence that complainant gave any offence. But the moment she was gone she heard of beating. This is the only witness who deposes to the assault, and her evidence is not worth hanging a dog upon.

The Court then intimated that the evidence as to assaults committed on occasions prior to the night of the 17th was admissible. Then the evidence of the following witnesses was taken for the defence:—Mahomed Akbar said: I am in the service of the accused. I am in charge of the weights used for weighing articles of the bazaar. To my knowledge the Raja never touches these weights, I never saw him take any out. I do not know if he keeps a one-seer weight to beat the Rani with. If Saku had said so, it was false, Amrot Rao and Jaygopaul assist me in my duties. The Raja never at any time asked me for the key of the box in which the weights are kept.

Cross-examined by Lieut. Tighe.—I do not remember ever having left the weights in question unlocked.

Amrot Rao said: I am head peon in the house of Baba Saheb. I have neither seen or heard that the Rajah was in the habit of beating his wife with any of these weights. I never saw the Rajah ill-treat his wife.

Meer Ahmed Ali, on being asked to hold the "Alcoran" in his hands during the time he is in the box, objected to do so alleging as his reason for it that Christians, when similarly situated, are never asked to keep holding on to a Bible. (Mr. Inverarity asked the court to note this objection on the record of the proceeding). He said: I am dewan to the Baba Saheb. I live out of the premises. During the greater part of the day I am at the residence of the Raja. I only go to my house for my meals and sleep, sometimes I even send for my meals to the residence of the Raja. Besides his wives the Raja has no other female relative. They are all strangers to this country. The senior Rani is a native of the Satara District. She was not a "pardanashin" before her marriage with the accused. The moment she married him it was necessary that she should become one, which of course prevented her from showing herself in public. Before and after this marriage I have been in the employ of the Raja. During that time I have neither heard nor seen accused ill-treating his wife. To me even she is a "pardanashin." I know that the complainant is anxious to go to her parents. I heard it from one Abaji and the witness Saku. I have seen the father of the complainant when he was here. It was I who persuaded the accused not to keep the parents of the complainant here. I did not see the Rani on the roof at the time she is said to have thrown herself down, I did not see her do so but only heard of it. I told the police so when I was questioned. (Cross-examined.) How often did these ladies bolt before? (Mr. Inverarity objected to the question because it was irrelevant and because it did not rise out of his examination of this witness; it was overruled.) Yes, she did run away before, I heard, for the purpose of going to join her parents. She went to hospital but not to prefer any complaint against her husband. Twice the ladies bolted once in the day, at another time about 8 or 9 at night.

Syed Ahmed said: I am an Hospital Assistant in charge of the Civil Dispensary. I have been in attendance on the family of the accused ever since he came to reside here, I know the senior Ran, she used to come under my treatment whenever she was indisposed either with spleen, fever or dysentry. I never saw any mark on her body. If she had been beaten with sticks and weights, as had been alleged, I would have seen marks thereof on her person. The complainant never complained to me of ill-usage by the Raja at any time. It was since the accused's coming that I made his acquaintance. I saw the Rani often alone by herself.

The case was afterwards adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·703
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393
Fall of Rain	0·49
Total for during month	22·47
" " year	40·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st inst. ...	0·53

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

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Bombay, August 2, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

SILVER receded 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 42⅝d; but Rupee Securities were unaltered, and all other financial quotations likewise come unchanged, including Consols at 99⅜.

The market for Linseed, which had been quiet, became firm yesterday, and Bombay Seed advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive, Liverpool quality also moving up 3d. per quarter to arrive *via* Canal Rapeseed continued firm, but quotations show no further rise. Poppyseed, however, was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by either route. Wheat remained firm at previous rates for Hard Red and Club No. 2; but No. 1 Soft White was 2d. per cental dearer on the spot in Liverpool, and No. 2 advanced 5d. per cental.

COTTON closed quiet in Liverpool, the day's sales having only reached 7,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged throughout; and American Arrivals for August-September deliveries were unaltered, but in all other positions they were 1-64d. lower. Manchester had been steady, and the quotations wired continue to show no change.

Spot Mid-Uplands in New York lost ⅛ cent. of their late advance yesterday at 10⅞ cents; but September Futures were virtually unaltered, being called one point lower at 9·73 cents.

In our local market for the staple enquiry from local consumers has been very languid to-day, and only a small business has transpired, consisting principally of a few hundred bales each of Julgaum and Indore, at Rs. 193-93½, and Rs. 181, respectively; and a little Western at Rs. 202 per candy. Otherwise there has been no demand for ready stuff worth mentioning; but we make no change in our quotations, though the tone of the market was decidedly quiet at closing. In contracts for Cotton of the next crop there have been native buyers of "Good" Bengal at Rs. 166 for January delivery, and we hear of something having been booked to-day in "Fine," at Rs. 185. Generally, rather easier rates are named, say Rs. 227 for "Good" Broach, and Rs 195 for Julgaum, for March, and Rs. 198½ for "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery. Wheat has been in active demand again to-day and the market has been strong; but we make no change from the quotations given last evening.

SEEDS also are very firm in sympathy with the news from the other side, and a good deal has been done here to-day both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*. The former has advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., and closed at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt., and Yellow Guzerat Rape has moved up 2 annas per cwt, say to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt., but Cawnpore is unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	220	bales.
Wheat	27,285	cwts.
Linseed	3,908	„
Rapeseed	3,895	„
Poppyseed	1,499	„
Groundnuts	2,287	„

FREIGHTS continue firm owing to scarcity of ready tonnage; but rates are about the same as last quoted; and no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened slightly easier than yesterday's closing rates. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at first at 1s. 4⅛d., at which price business was done between banks to a limited extent, and the rate fell at once to 1s. 4 3-32d.; but no enquiry was felt at the decline, and for Telegraphic the rate was somewhat doubtful. In Private Paper the only business reported is a small amount of 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4¼d., and some private Demand, sold to a bank, at 1s. 4⅛d. The market closed quiet with the usual anté-council-allotment feeling at:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 4 3-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4⅛d.	„
Credits	do	1s. 4¼d. to 9-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·71¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm throughout the day at 100⅝ for Fours for money and 100 9-16 for account, with buyers at these rates on both lines, and a fair business has been reported both for cash and the end of the month. 105 nominal is still quoted for Four-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—There has not been much actual business going on in this market to-day; but speculative operations have led to a decline in the quotations of Mill Scrip in a number of cases. Alliance Mill shares have receded Rs. 15; Khatao Mucconji, Manockji Petit, and Ripon, are all Rs. 5 lower; David and Oriental have declined Rs. 2½ each; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 3. Sholapore, however, have advanced Rs. 10; and Queen Rs. 2½. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ up. Bombay and Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 per share in the first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	860xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17¼ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	£160

PRESS COMPANIES.

ar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,380	1,380	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	0 25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	460	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	5,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 80	539 530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	600	600	Rs. 70	300x 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	4 0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	20	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	175 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	60
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	150
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	00	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		D	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

BARTELS—July 27, on board the P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, H. Bartels, Imperial German Consul. (By telegram from Aden.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MANEKBAI—July 31, at 8 a.m., at her family residence, opposite the Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road, No. 105, Manekbai, the beloved and only daughter of Burjorjee Pallonjee Dolee Mehrjee, aged 20 years, deeply regretted by her parents and numerous relations.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.

THE Resolution of the Government of India in relation to the sanitation of towns and villages is not likely to escape the doubtful compliment of being an admirably arranged compilation of indisputable truths. There is not a statement of fact in it which challenges denial, nor is there an aim to which expression is given that anyone would wish to see diverted. The only question is whether the sanitation of India is likely to be advanced by the writing of most excellent resolutions upon it, even when they advance from the general to the particular, and endeavour to instruct the local administrations concerning the ways and means of giving effect to sanitary principles. The advance, indeed, is not in all cases profitable. Village officers—and town officers too, for the matter of that—may be got to explain to the people that it is healthier to sleep upon a raised bed than upon the ground. But this will be as profitable preaching to some millions of the inhabitants of India as was the insistance of an eminent Punjab Sanitary officer a year or two since upon the fact that if the people of that part of the country wanted to escape fevers in the cold weather they must sleep under blankets at night and wear flannel by day. And there are not a few of the suggestions in the Resolution which, while equally admirable, are equally destined to lead to small result. The village officer is the *deus ex machina* to whom the Government look to solve the great problem of making clean the streets of the Indian village, of making its houses healthy, and of protecting its water sources from pollution. The best account that has yet reached us of the village officer leaves us in doubt whether the Government do not look for too much from that most interesting character in the life of rural India. The Bombay Government, by increasing their emoluments two or three years since, tried to get a little more work out of the hereditary village scavengers. That experiment, so far as we know, has not yet been reported upon; for though the Government of India, before issuing this Resolution, seem to have put themselves into communication with most of the local administrations, no reference is made to the Bombay experiment. Something depends, at starting, upon whom the Government mean by the village officer to whom, "where he exists," they look for the accomplishment of sanitary reforms. Is he the patel, or the accountant, or the watchman, or the scavenger? Or are all four of them the sanitary executive whom the Government expect to bring in the reign of cleanliness? Something obviously depends upon the answer to this question, for only one of the four village officers named claims jurisdiction over the Cloacine realm, and the watch and ward which he is expected to exercise therein is close, constant, and minute. The Brahmin patel will be reluctant to take up the useful but despised functions which the Resolution enumerates. The mere naming of them would seem an abomination to a high caste village officer. Is it then to his despised subordinate—the Dher or the Mhang as he happens to be in Western India—that we must look for the energy in the cause of sanitary reform which the Government of India are anxious to awaken? For if that is so it is necessary to ask how far this humblest member of the group of village officers is adapted for the functions henceforth to be imposed upon him. We cannot, for obvious reasons, recite the whole of them, but it will be sufficient to say that he is expected to exercise an oversight of compounds and houses—is he, by the way, the officer who is to explain to people that a charpoy is better to sleep upon than the ground?—to "call the attention of the people to the necessity for rigid cleanliness," to set apart ground for necessary purposes, to remove cattle outside the compounds, and to inaugurate, on a large scale, but with due simplicity, a system akin to that with which the name of the well known Mr. Moule was associated. The suggestions on the point last named are very singular indeed, but it is not so easy to print them in a newspaper article as in a newspaper. The "general oversight of compounds and houses" which the village officer is to exercise has something of the ring of the reports of the Army Sanitary Commission, a body of gentlemen who, sitting at Whitehall, write about sanitation in India with as much confidence as though they were in full view of the conditions with which they deal. The oversight of his neighbour's house is a function which no one who knew anything of village life in this country would be eager to impose upon a village officer, and which few would expect him to exercise effectually. And again in a community where personal cleanliness, such as it is, is a matter regulated by ceremonial conventionality, it is very doubtful if injunctions on "the necessity for rigid personal cleanliness" would have any perceptible effect, even if delivered by the chief man in a village. The Government seem aware that the process of sanitary education is slow, but they are hopeful concerning it. Six months ago they committed themselves to the endeavour to make the new generation moral by introducing morality into the school and college curriculum. To-day they reaffirm their belief that India is to be made sanitary, as she is to be made moral, with the help of a text-book. In some measure, we are told, the ignorance of the people has been mitigated by the Department of Public Instruction, which has imported into the ordinary school curriculum instruction in the elementary principles of sanitary science. It would be interesting to know how far the efforts of the Education Department to teach sanitation have borne fruit—how far the precincts of the village school, for example, have become an example to the adjacent houses in decency and cleanliness. There is a danger lest too much confidence should be placed in the mere book learning of what after all is a matter quite as much of habit as of knowledge.

There is one step in advance which the Government seem prepared to take that will win the hearty approval of Mr. Justice Cunningham. That earnest sanitary reformer has insisted for some years past upon the necessity of strengthening the sanitary administration at the headquarters of the various Governments. His idea has been that the municipalities and local boards needed not only more careful supervision by the central authority, but that they needed the advice and help of a board of experts acting with the authority of a Government office. The Government of India are disposed to carry out this suggestion in a way which seems feasible. Sanitary boards, they think, might be formed through which the Local Governments could act upon the municipal and rural sanitary administration. The boards would comprise an officer of administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner, and a Public Works officer skilled in sanitary engineering. Here, perhaps, it would be well to stop, but the Government of India think that to the official members might advantageously be added two non-official members of the Government—a proposal which seems to us to ignore the essentially executive character of the functions which it is intended to entrust to the board. The paragraphs devoted to the financial requirements of sanitary administration are amongst the most important in the Resolution. They prepare us in Bombay for legislation conferring powers of taxation upon the local boards of this Presidency. Here we may take a lesson from our neighbours in the Nizam's Government, where a few months since the central treasury was relieved of the charges for local sanitation and improvements, these being met by a one anna cess. The advantage of this method is that the people see for themselves what is done with the money they contribute, and that the burden is therefore the more cheerfully borne. An early decision is promised in regard to the facilities to be henceforth given to local bodies to raise funds on loan for works properly chargeable to capital. The Local Governments will probably be enabled to lend money on something like the terms on which the Treasury at home lends money to municipalities. There are works of importance in more than one of the mofussil municipalities of this Presidency which cannot be commenced until some such system has been put into operation. The general assent which the Resolution gives to the principle of a grant-in-aid for provincial funds for local works will need to be acted upon with great discretion. It would be easy to give an eleemosynary application to such a principle, and unless it is made a rule to withhold such grants except for purposes of wider than local utility they may do more harm than good. The Resolution, however, indicates a gratifying determination on the part of Government to increase, so far as they can, the resources available for sanitary purposes. To those portions of it which indicate that determination we can turn with no lack of confidence; but there is occasion for doubt in those portions of the Resolution which point to the ways and means of propagating the gospel of cleanliness.

THE other day we mentioned the case of a driller who, after serving the Government in the Bombay Dockyard for twenty-four years, was compulsorily retired, when within eleven months of his period for pension, on the plea that he was physically unfit for work. The plea was controverted by undoubted evidence; but the victim had to carry his petition not only to the Government of India at Simla, but to the Secretary of State in London before he could obtain a pension of seven rupees eight annas a month to which long service had fairly entitled him. We now have brought to our notice a number of cases in which men have been dismissed after long years of service without any regard to claims, equitable or legal, for pension or consideration. In one of these cases we see that the service book of Dhunjee Shola shows that his service began in 1855 and ended in 1883, when he was discharged with a gratuity of one hundred and ninety-eight rupees in lieu of the monthly pension of rupees eleven to which he was entitled. In another case a shipwright, Ruttonji Edulji, was dismissed with eleven others, all of whom were on petition re-employed. Eight of these obtained their pensions; but he was given "leave of absence" on the ground of slackness of work. He asked for a pension, to which he considered he was entitled by length of service. His right to a pension was denied on the ground that he was only a "daily-hired" shipwright. He proved that he never had been hired by the day, and was thereupon discharged for inefficiency—an inefficiency which it took the Department thirty years to find out. The fact seems to have been that, having to get rid of him, the first pretext that came to hand was used—that he wanted leave of absence, that he was only employed by the day, that he was dismissed for inefficiency. A more pitiful case is that of Peston Dorab, who, after a service of thirty-five years, finds his right to a pension contested on the ground that he is not himself, but somebody else. He has got the testimony of the old Superintendent of the Dockyard, Mr. Jamesetjee Wadia, and of a score of the oldest employés in the Dockyard, that he is the identical Peston Dorab who entered the service in the Dockyard thirty-five years ago. This case was carried to the India Office, and on the 11th May 1887 the Secretary of State issued an order that the memorialist should be informed that he declined to modify the decision arrived at by the Government of India. We learn that so strongly convinced are those who know the facts of the case that the claim is valid, that the matter will be brought before Parliament with the proofs of Peston Dorab's identity. It is but right to say that those who are most emphatic in their complaints do not attribute to the Director of the Indian Marine any personal responsibility in these and other cases of a like kind. Captain Hext is credited, as we should expect to find, with every desire to deal fairly by even the humblest workman. The hardships which are complained of are ascribed to the over-zeal of subordinates who, when reductions are ordered, proceed to effect economy by dismissing those who, if longer employed, would qualify for pension. In former years the register of the employés was not always kept systematically, and if a doubt arises, or if there be any flaw, the decision is adverse to the claimant. In this way injustice may be, and no doubt is, done without any deliberate intention to do it. The tendency to harsh treatment of old and deserving servants requires the vigilance of those in authority.

IT seems an ungrateful return of evil for good that Mr. Parnell should charge Mr. Chamberlain with a betrayal of his trust when Cabinet Minister, seeing that the member for West Birmingham so recently as the 24th ult. declared his belief that the charges levelled against Mr. Parnell by the *Times* are unfounded. He even went so far as to urge the Government to pay the costs to which the successful side in the forthcoming inquiry before the Special Committee of Judges should be put, which was in effect saying that in his opinion Mr. Parnell, being innocent, should not be mulcted of the "hideous" expenditure which, judging from the experience of the *Times* in Mr. O'Donnell's case, is the price of success in such complicated suits. Nevertheless, within a very few days of this remarkable demonstration of good will—not the less remarkable because Mr. Chamberlain alone of all the Unionist leaders had spoken in this sense—Mr. Parnell prefers against him a charge of great gravity, affirming that when he was a Minister he betrayed Cabinet secrets to himself and to others. This allegation was not apparently made in the heat of debate. It was preferred in the House on Monday evening, of set purpose and with due deliberation. On the following evening, Mr. Chamberlain, in denying the charges with emphasis, stated that he was willing to rebut them before the Commission. It seems strange that the scope of the enquiry before this new tribunal will have to be enlarged before the Bill appointing it has been passed. Mr. Parnell maintains that the charges are true, so that there will be a good deal of work cut out for the three Judges. Upon the merits of this quarrel of course no opinion can be formed until the exact nature of the charges is disclosed. It would be interesting to know the grounds for preferring such charges on the very morrow of the apparently disinterested intervention of Mr. Chamberlain in favour of Mr. Parnell, when every other Unionist hand was against him. It can scarcely be supposed that this course would have been taken by Mr. Parnell without the sanction and concurrence of Mr. Gladstone and the other leaders of the Liberal Party acting with him. It would be imprudent to frame any charge which would require to be rebutted before a Commission of Judges from mere hearsay or surmise; the testimony of colleagues in the Cabinet of the Right Honorable member who is charged with betraying its secrets, could alone establish the fact that a communication made to an outsider was unauthorised. Is such evidence forthcoming? Are we destined to see Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Childers in the witness box testifying in one sense, and Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain following and testifying in quite another?

WE learn with great regret that Mr. H. Bartels, the German Consul in Bombay, who left this city last week for Europe very ill, expired at sea on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Bartels, who came to Bombay to act as Consul on the 9th August 1886, just two years ago, was confirmed in the appointment by the German Government last March. In that brief sojourn he made many friends. He was only 47 years of age. He was born near Cologne. His official career at home was entirely connected with the German railway service. After being stationed some years first at Breslau and then at Berlin, he was before coming to Bombay chief of the Department of Railway Construction at Cologne. His official designation was that of Government Councillor and Executive Engineer in the Railway Department. In 1883 he was one of the German Commissioners who represented the Imperial Government at the Vienna Exhibition. In 1876 he went in the same capacity to America on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. On his return from America he published an interesting book on American Railways. His connection with the Consular service dates from his arrival in Bombay. He soon became a general favourite, enjoyed his position in this city, and seemed, until quite recently, to enjoy good health. He was surprised by an attack of liver which was so severe that a sea voyage was deemed to afford the only chance of averting the fatal termination which has unhappily cut short a useful and honourable career. He had no illusion, however; he bade farewell to his friends, saying that they would never see him again, for he felt that he would not reach Aden. This melancholy foreboding has been justified; a telegram received yesterday from Aden announces the fact that he died at sea on the 27th ultimo.

WE hear that the Government have decided to appropriate Sir Dinshaw Petit's Jubilee gift to the purpose of establishing a Children's Hospital in Bombay, and that their determination will be announced in an early number of the *Government Gazette*.

THE *In Memoriam* biography of the Rev. George Bowen, which appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*, has been re-printed in pamphlet form, with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

THE immediate cause of the unpleasantness which has arisen between France and Italy in reference to Massowah is explained in a despatch from that place which says that General Baldissera, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, lately ordered all the inhabitants of Massowah to pay the municipal taxes. Some Greek merchants, however, refused to pay, declaring that they were urged to adopt that course by the French Consul under whose protection they were. Thereupon General Baldissera proclaimed that, being unable to tolerate such an act of rebellion, he had resolved, in virtue of the ordinance of November 9, 1887, to take vigorous measures against all persons who failed to pay the taxes at the proper time.

AN American magazine states that the negro is changing in appearance, and losing some of the birthmarks peculiar to the African race. The flat-nosed, kinky-headed negro is passing away, and becoming an unknown race. All the coloured children show the change. Among the females long hair of that peculiar woolly appearance hangs in long braids or curls down their backs. Aquiline noses and smaller mouths, with thinner lips, are the rule. For years and in fact, ever since their freedom, the negresses have endeavoured to do away with the short and kinky hair bestowed upon them by their ancestors. Much of their spare money is invested in various hair tonics and invigorators, and the long attention and care bestowed upon it is shown in their descendants.

HERE is what is said to be a well authenticated little story which happened the other day when Prince Bismarck was being announced to his young Sovereign, with whom he was about to have a serious consultation. While waiting in the anteroom, Prince Bismarck heard some children's voices proceeding from the next room, and, as the door was open, he looked into the Imperial nursery, where the little Crown Prince was energetically grinding away at a small barrel organ, the two younger princes meanwhile doing their best to dance to his tune. As soon as the younger brothers saw the Prince, the eldest of the dancers ran up to him saying, "Please, please Prince Bismarck, come and dance with us." But the Prince shook his head and said, smilingly, "No, I am too old: I really cannot dance; but if the Crown Prince will dance I will grind the organ for you all." With shouts of pleasure the Crown Prince joined his brothers, and Bismarck was grinding away in the sweat of his brow, when the door opened and the Emperor came in, remaining on the threshold to look with surprise and emotion at the strange scene. "Well, I must confess," he said, after a while turning to the Chancellor, "it is kind of you to take such notice of the children. "But my dear Prince," raising his hand in assumed sternness, "you begin, indeed, in good time to make the Heir-Apparent dance to your pipe. Why this is the fourth generation of Hohenzollerns to whom you devote yourself."

A REPORT from Rome, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, states that Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, who is a Home Ruler, has arrived there, and is doing his best to recommend the Irish cause to the Vatican. In an interview which he had, the other day, with the Pope he dwelt on the dangers which would arise to the Holy See from a hostile attitude towards the Irish Nationalists, as both in Australasia and the United States the Irish element predominated among the Catholics. The Archbishop is further stated to have assured the Pope that a good understanding with the Irish was absolutely necessary for the continuance of the contributions to the Peter's Pence Fund, and the result of his visit, it is believed, will be that the Vatican will in future refrain from public admonitions to the Irish Bishops as to their intervention in the revolutionary movement.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHARGES AGAINST MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Chamberlain replied to Mr. Parnell's charge made on Monday respecting the betrayal to Mr. Parnell and others of Cabinet secrets when he was a Minister.

Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denied the charges, and said he was willing to rebut them before the Commission.

Mr. Parnell maintained his statement.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JULY 31.

The Emperor William has arrived at Friedrichsruhe.

AUGUST 1.

The Emperor goes to Rome in the autumn on a visit to his Holiness the Pope and the King of Italy.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, AUGUST 1.

Somkeli, an ally of Dinizulu, has submitted and yielded up the murderers and looters to the British.

Dinizulu's followers continue to decrease.

LORD CONNEMARA IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

H. E. the Governor visited the Sappers' lines at Bangalore on Monday evening and attended the ball at the Residency in the night. Yesterday his Excellency visited the barracks of the 21st Hussars and dined with the officers of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry last night.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 1.

Lord Dufferin will leave Simla in the middle of November and reach Calcutta on the 1st of December.

ADVANCE OF THE TIBETANS.

The Tibetan force, which has advanced into Sikkim, is close to Lagyapla, a point dominating our post at Pakyong and commanding the Gantok Road. The Tibetans on the either side of the Jelapla Pass are also exhibiting increased activity, their tents being pushed forward and fortifications erected within two and a half miles of Gnatong, so that it would seem as if the intention was to attack in two places at once.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with homeward Indian mails, arrived here from Bombay, at 8 p.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon from Trieste left this evening for Bombay.

PENANG, AUG. 1.

The Italian steamer Bisaguo left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers	4 3-16.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings good quality	5-0
8½ ,, ,,	6-0
40s. Mules Twist	0-8¾
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 25
,, Mercantile ,, ,,	£ 19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£ 52
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42¾

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee, at 12-30 p.m., to-day.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, remarks *Truth*, might profitably employ any leisure that may remain to him in subjecting the accounts of the Indian Government to a rigorous investigation, for it seems to me that in this department also there is room for the "amending hand," which Lord Coke prayed might be "blessed." It appears that the cost of editing the "India List" and "Indian Official List" is £3,000 a year, the task being confided to five clerks, but any publisher would be delighted to do the work without any charge whatever to the public, as the advertisements would yield a handsome profit. There are six secretaries in India who draw allowances, in addition to their very liberal salaries, amounting in the aggregate to £12,000 a year. The Assistant Military Secretary gets nearly £2,100 a year. The legal adviser to the Secretary of State is paid £2,100 a year. The Clerk to the Income-Tax Commissioners gets £22[illegible]5 a year, and a superannuation allowance of £1,700 a year. There are twenty-one officials, each with salaries of £1,200 a year and upwards, who draw more than £17,000 besides in pensions and allowances. The Deputy Government Director of Indian Railways has a salary of £700 a year, in addition to a military pension of £1,1[illegible]25. Why the Accountant-General's "deputy" should get £1,210 a year, while his chief is paid £1,200, it is not easy for an outsider to understand. The librarian, in addition to a salary of £600 a year, rejoices in a "personal allowance" of £200. A member of the Medical Board has a pension of £665 and a salary of £600. The Examiner of Medical Stores has a salary of £300 a year, an Indian pension of £252, and an annuity of £300 from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. I should think that there are few better positions in the official world than that of a superannuated Indian functionary, as almost everybody in the list appears to be receiving both salary and pension, while such items as "personal allowances," "extra allowances," and "special allowances," can only be counted by the dozen.

THE SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

IT was anticipated that to-day the details of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, and Hanmantrao, the Bijapur Jaghirdar, and the secrets of their alleged improper practices, would have been revealed. But last evening it was made known that Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, who was to conduct the prosecution, was to apply for a fortnight's postponement, other charges having, it is stated, come to light since the informations were laid, and Government desiring to investigate these; that the customary three charges might be selected from the many which report has laid against him, and that these should be proceeded with simultaneously. A similar course is to be pursued in Mr. Crawford's case, and not till to-morrow, possibly not even then, will the precise accusations against him be made public. But Mr. Little allowed one, and, as I am informed, the only one in the information, as originally laid, to transpire.

Although it was generally known that the case would not be proceeded with, a considerable number of curious persons loitered in the precincts of the court. Every newspaper in India which can fairly lay claim to prominence or enterprise, was directly or indirectly represented, but beyond these gentlemen and those more closely connected with the case, only one or two ventured across the threshold of the small, but comfortable and well ventilated, court-house, in which the Collectors, past and present, have for so long administered summary justice. Mr. Vidal, the Collector, took his seat shortly before twelve o'clock, and the accused, who was in the office below, was called. Entering the room barefooted, and saluting the magistrate with a profound salaam, Hanmantrao, a Maratha Hindu, dressed in spotlessly white turban, coat and *dhoti*, took up a place in rear of the Government Solicitor, where he remained standing. A man of average height, well-proportioned, and with regularly cut features, he appears to be about six or eight and thirty years of age. His countenance appeared anxious and careworn, and he was present during the brief proceedings with a face blank and expressionless of anything but placid resignation. His advocate, Mr. Merwanji Framji, is a pleador of long standing and wide practice here, and showed a determination to do his very best for his client whose case he has apparently studied very carefully. He had intimated on Saturday that he might possibly apply for an adjournment in order that counsel might be instructed, but this idea he abandoned; he had received instructions to proceed if possible without further delay. But his intimation of Saturday injured his case, and the magistrate was compelled to come to the conclusion that Mr. Merwanji merely made the objection formally, and that he did not consider his client's interest would suffer if the adjournment were granted. The application was accordingly granted.

The information laid against the accused was as follows:—

In the month of September of the year before last, Dajee Dhondeo Patankar, at that time head clerk, Office of the Commissioner of the Central Division, having incurred the displeasure of his superior officer, took six months' leave on medical certificate. Patankar, being anxious as to his future prospects, and having reason to believe that Hanmantrao Jaghirdar, then resident in Vithal Peit, in the City of Poona, was in a position to influence the Commissioner of the Central Division on his behalf, sought the good offices of the Jaghirdar, through Kassinath Govind, a native clerk. On the 13th January, 1887, Patankar was summoned by Hanmantrao and Kassinath to visit the latter. In obedience to the summons Patankar proceeded to Kassinath's house, and was there informed by him that, in consideration of a new appointment which was provided for him, he would have to pay Rs. 300. Patankar, having procured the required sum from certain money-lenders in the City of Poona, paid the amount over to Kassinath. The two men then proceeded to Hanmantrao's house, where Kassinath informed Hanmantrao that Rs. 300 had been duly received by him, but Hanmantrao said that this sum was insufficient, and demanded an additional Rs. 100. Patankar procured a further loan of this amount from the same money-lender and paid it to Hanmantrao. The money being paid, Patankar was then informed by Hanmantrao that he had been appointed Deputy Accountant in the Office of the Collector of Khandeish.

On these facts I charge Hanmantrao under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code with having accepted either directly or indirectly from Patankar Rs. 400, or some share thereof, as a reward for inducing the Commissioner of the Central Division, either by corrupt and illegal means, or by exercise of personal influence, to confer on Patankar the post of Deputy Accountant in the Office of the Collector of Khandeish, and since I have strong reasons to believe that Hanmantrao will not obey a summons, I have to request that a warrant may be issued under section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code for his arrest, and that he may be bound over in substantial bail.

I have already sent you a report of the proceedings before the Collector, and it only remains to add the terms of his order granting the adjournment, which was as follows:—

Were the accused still in custody, the Court would hesitate to grant a remand without taking further evidence in support of the charge. But as he is now liberated on bail the Court does not consider that the accused will be in any way prejudiced by the postponement asked for. The reasons given in support of the application are sufficient. It will certainly be inconvenient to proceed to the hearing of one charge only, if other similar charges are to be shortly brought forward, which can, under the provision of Section 234 C. P. C., be included in this same trial as the first charge. The objection raised on behalf of the accused is also materially weakened by the fact that his pleader Mr. Merwanji Framji made on behalf of the accused an informal application on the 28th instant that the hearing of the case should be postponed for a fortnight from the 31st instant on the ground that the accused, having been in custody up to the 28th instant, had not had sufficient time or opportunity to instruct counsel in his behalf. This application, being *ex parte*, was not recorded by the Court, but Mr. Merwanji was informed that he could, if so advised, make the application formally on the day fixed for hearing, *viz.*, to-day. The abandonment of this intention on the part of the accused, now that a precisely similar application has been made by the prosecution, goes some way to show that the objections now raised to the proposed adjournment are made more for the sake of objecting than from any real wish that the objections should be allowed to prevail.

For the reasons given above the Court grants the application and adjourns the further proceedings till the 15th August, 1888. This order is made in the presence and hearing of both parties.

G. VIDAL,
District Magistrate.

CAVEAT EMPTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to the state of facts mentioned by your correspondent "A Sucking Barrister," I think the conviction recorded by the magistrate against C. is bad in law for the following reasons:—First, because there is no evidence to show that the property (the two sheep) was stolen property within the meaning of section 410 of the Indian Penal Code, and this fact is strengthened by the discharge of the two alleged thieves, A. and B.; and, second, because (assuming the property was stolen property) C. did not commit any offence in simply offering to buy it; and, thirdly, because A. and B., being accused of theft, but not convicted, acquitted or discharged till after the conviction of C., were not, in my opinion, legally competent to be examined as witnesses against him.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, July 30. A MOFUSSIL BARRISTER.

WHEN news was received at Melbourne of the interruption of both the cables connecting Australasia with Europe, the Victorian Government, without attaching any political importance to the matter, decided that it was a good opportunity to test the efficiency of the colonial defences. It consequently ordered the gunboats to Albert Heads, the artillery and naval reserves were called out, and everything was held in readiness as it would be in the case of actual warfare.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

THE Government prosecution on charges of corruption against Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., C.M.G., opened at noon to-day, before Mr. G. W. Vidal, District Magistrate. The Court was crowded from an early hour by representatives of the Press and by members of the general public, for the latter of whom very limited accommodation was available. Shortly before the appointed time, Mr. Leslie Crawford came in accompanied by Mr. Frank Crawford, half-brother of Mr. Arthur Crawford, who is a railway magistrate at Hyderabad in the Nizam's dominions. At 12 o'clock precisely came Mr. Arthur Crawford, who seemed to be in good spirits, and nodded pleasantly to his acquaintances, accompanied by Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo, his pleader, and his son, Mr. Claude Crawford, at present employed in the Punjab, followed soon after by Mr. Little and Mr. Ommanney, and Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, who is on special duty under the latter. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Lynch, solicitor, arrived immediately after. When the District Magistrate had taken his seat on the bench, Mr. Little said he appeared for the Crown. Mr. Anderson said he appeared with Mr. Lynch and Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo for Mr. Crawford.

The case being called, Mr. Vidal asked whether Mr. Crawford proposed remaining in Court while the application was made.

Mr. Crawford replied that he would remain where he was (besides his brother and advocate).

Mr. Gangaram Bhawoo then stated that he appeared with Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Lynch for the defence, and the application was proceeded with.

The following is the information:—

To the District Magistrate, Poona.

The information of Henry Fraser Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police.

On 10th June last, Hanmantrao Raghaundra Rao received from one Balkrishna Govind Pindakar, Mamlutdar of Chandur, Nasik District, the sum of Rs. 1,000 as a reward or inducement for procuring the cancellation of an order of transfer of the said Mamlutdar of Chandur to the Talooka of Jaoli, in the Satara District, and for his good offices with the Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, with regard to the promotion of the said Mamlutdar. On or about the 23rd June, the said Hanmantrao received through the post a further sum of Rs. 1,000 on the same account. Hanmantrao is agent and receives for Mr. Arthur Crawford illegal gratifications from persons who are benefited by the official acts of the Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford. In the present case Hanmantrao took the Mamlutdar and introduced him to the Commissioner at his (the Commissioner's) bungalow on 10th June, thus showing his connection with Mr. Crawford as agent. There are several other instances in which the connection between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford can be shown, and in which Hanmantrao has accepted similar rewards for his good offices with the Commissioner.

I charge Mr. Arthur Crawford with having accepted illegal gratifications from Balkrishna Govind Pindikar, Mamlutdar of Chandur, under the circumstance detailed above, and from several other persons at other times; and with having thus committed offences under section 161, Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Arthur Crawford has absconded in disguise from Poona, and he will not obey a summons. I have therefore to request that a warrant may issue under section 90, Criminal Procedure Code, and that he may be required to furnish bail in two sureties of not less than Rs. 25,000 each.

The above facts and allegations are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. OMMANNEY,
July 18, 1888. Inspector-General of Police.
Before me
G. VIDAL,
District Magistrate.

Mr. Little: I appear for the Government, and have to apply for an adjournment. The information at present before the Court was necessarily filed hurriedly, and would not have been filed so soon had it not been for the fact that Mr. Crawford absconded from Poona. Every effort will be made, and is being made, to prevent any avoidable delay, but in a matter of this nature, which is of such importance and of such dimensions, it is not advisable in the interest of the public or Mr. Crawford that a decision should be arrived at without an adequate preliminary inquiry and full investigation. I wrote to Mr. Leslie Crawford assuring him of this, and informing him of other accusations which we should call upon him to defend.

Mr. Anderson: We have not seen that letter.

Mr. Little: These are my instructions. I shall put in correspondence which has passed about this adjournment. Mr. Leslie Crawford inspected the records of Government, and I may say I believed him to be the accused's solicitor. I treated him as such, and on Monday I wrote to him saying I presumed that he was acting as the solicitor to Mr. Arthur Crawford in the case pending against him; that I should not be ready to go on with the case; I intended to apply for a postponement, and did not intend to call evidence. I received a reply from Mr. Leslie Crawford, saying that he was not acting for his brother, and referring me to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. I then wrote to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen in similar terms, and they replied that counsel would be instructed to oppose any application for a postponement, as the information before the Magistrate did not disclose any offence whatever and was not complete, and further that, despite Mr. Crawford's utmost endeavours to learn who were his accusers and the details of the accusations, he was utterly unable to prevail upon Government to give him the information. I may mention to your honour that since I have received this letter I have not had an opportunity of getting any further instructions from Government. This is the first intimation I received from the other side that counsel was to be engaged, which will form another ground for my application. As to the statement that no offence is disclosed in the information, I would simply refer your worship to the information itself. That, of course, does show what offence we charge him with sufficiently. This information was drawn up hurriedly, and it was not prepared with that care which it would have received had it been prepared by a lawyer. If it had been prepared by a lawyer, possibly words might have been inserted in the first part of the information which would have mentioned Mr. Crawford's name more directly. At present I do not know what application for information was made by Mr. Crawford to Government or what replies he received. But there was a further statement made in the information that there were other charges. Of course, as regards the other charges it is most important that before they are framed Government should have the same opportunity of sifting to some extent those charges, and saying which of them they intend to bring against Mr. Crawford, and inasmuch as mamlutdars and patels and others who have made depositions against him are scattered all over the presidency, it must take time before that evidence can be sifted, and before Government can come to a decision in the matter and sanction a prosecution of Mr. Crawford on any particular charge. If Mr. Crawford wishes to exculpate himself and does not object to a full enquiry, what damage can be done to him? No damage to him whatever can accrue by giving every reasonable postponement on the application of Government. I have no doubt that my friend will rely on the same section (344) of the C.P.C., which was relied upon yesterday by the pleader of Hamantrao. But the accused being on bail there was not the same necessity for having a full and complete enquiry at the commencement of the proceedings as there would be if the accused were in custody. There is quite sufficient in the information before your worship to raise a suspicion, and such a suspicion that your worship should give the Government time to sift the allegations. In the circumstances I ask your honour to adjourn the case for fifteen days.

The Magistrate: Are any witnesses present?

Mr. Little: I am not prepared to open the case.

The Magistrate: Are you prepared in the event of an adjournment being granted to produce all your witnesses when the case next comes on?

Mr. Little: I cannot say I shall be prepared with the whole case.

The Magistrate: No, you cannot reasonably be expected to bring all the witnesses at once.

Mr. Little: I shall be prepared to go on with some evidence, certainly.

The Magistrate: What I mean is will you be prepared to state the particular charges which you wish to be joined together, and, if necessary, to produce evidence in support of them?

Mr. Little: Yes; some evidence. But I do not wish for a moment to prevent Mr. Crawford having every opportunity of answering any charge so soon as Government has seen its way to decide what those charges are to be.

Mr. Anderson: If your honour pleases, I am instructed to offer a plain and direct opposition to this application, and I think when you have heard what I say you will see I am not speaking without my book. I do not, in the remarks I make, wish in the very least to be understood as in any way reflecting upon Mr. Little's conduct of the case personally; because I believe that if it had been conducted by him from the beginning and not by gentlemen who are not lawyers whatever they may be in other respects—it would never have taken the shape it has, nor would injustice have been done. Mr. Little says he is in ignorance as to what correspondence has taken place between Mr. Leslie Crawford and the Government, but those who instructed him might have removed that ignorance if they had thought fit. To remove Mr. Little's ignarance and your worship's ignorance upon this matter, I propose to read the whole of the correspondence, and I cannot give better force to my arguments than by doing so. But before reading the letters I would say that, looking at the subject in its broad aspect, it must be regarded as an absolutely unprecedented spectacle. Here is a very high officer, one of the higest, indeed, almost the highest subordinate of Government in the presidency, suspended and arrested on charges of this character, and after an interval of two or three weeks we have the Government prosecutor coming forward and saying we are not prepared with any evidence to go on with to-day. We are given to understand by Mr. Little that the hand of Government has been forced by some proceedings on the part of Mr. Crawford, and the information is pointed to as supplying the necessary grounds for the adjournment. But the hand of Government was not forced to suspend him, and then to keep him for some three weeks without offering any evidence in support of their action. I hope I shall be able to moderate the warmth of remarks; I shall make every endeavour; but I cannot help feeling some indignation at the present proceedings which, I think, Mr. Little will find absolutely without any precedent in his experience. On the 16th July a Government resolution suspending Mr. Crawford was served upon him, and this was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Nugent, the Chief Secretary to Government, in which he was informed that certain charges had been placed before Government concerning him of conduct inconsistent with his duty as a public servant, and that it was necessary to suspend him. What does the Governor-in-Council mean? That certain charges have been adduced before Government, and certain information which makes that step necessary? Are we to be told a fortnight or more after this that because Government had got some loose rumours, and which they had had no opportunity of testing, the accused was to be kept unable to answer them? In answer to this letter, Mr. Crawford wrote to Mr. Nugent asking that he might be supplied with the names of his accusers and the details of the accusations, and that his suspension might be publicly attributed to ill-health; for at the time his medical adviser had recommended a sea trip and he intended taking short leave. Mr. Anderson continued: I may tell your worship when we do come to a hearing, which, I hope, will commence this day, that at this time Mr. Crawford's health was in a most critical condition. There was no answer to this communication till the 18th July, when a letter came from the Secretary to Government, stating that the Governor-in-Council was unable to modify the order suspending Mr. Crawford after full consideration of the circumstances connected with the charges brought agaist him. I am glad to hear this, for if the order was passed on any other footing whatever it would have been a gross breach of duty on the part of the Governor-in-Council. On the 18th July this information was lodged. I desire to read the correspondence in a connected form. The letter asked that at the earliest possible convenience my client might be called upon to answer the charges and to reply to them; and further asking that he would grant an interview to Mr. Leslie Crawford. Then the answer to that came on the 20th July. Mr Nugent writes that details will be given hereafter, and asking in what capacity did Mr. Leslie seek an interview. Mr. Little said he was under the impression that Mr. Leslie Crawford was acting as solicitor for his brother. But it appears from this correspondence that he was acting merely as a brother on account of the accused's ill-health. If Mr. Little had had these letters before him he would not have made the mistake. Then there was another letter concerning the interview from Mr. Nugent in reply, dated July 21st, with reference to the interview which, as I said, was sought by Mr. Leslie Crawford on his brother's behalf, and on account of his own ill-health and inability to attend. On the 22nd July, Mr. Crawford wrote saying that it was still his desire to obtain an interview, and pointing out that he considered it unfair of Government to allow to remain in the office the man Sathe and others who were inimical to him. I think, Sir, you will hesitate very long before granting this application, for it is apparently the pleasure of Government that we should be kept in the dark at the commencement of the case, but Mr. Little desires to keep us stil in ignorance until some future occasion,—some practically unknown date, and then he only promises to bring some evidence. With reference to the native assistant Mr. Sathe I would point out that there were four days, the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th succeeding Mr. Crawford's suspension, on which he had full access to all records in the Commissioner's Office, and it remains to be seen how far that was a step allowed by Government, and whether it was one likely to help forward the interests of justice and fairness. On the 25th July Mr. Nugent answered the letter, stating that it was the desire of Government that "every possible means should be used to enable Government to arrive at a decision at an early date as to which of the several accusations made against you, you shall be called upon to defend, but that in a matter of such gravity and involving so many inquiries in so many different directions, it was not possible to name any time at which any further communication may be made to you." I must say that if the result of these representations comes to this—that in a matter of this gravity, involving inquiry in so many different directions, it is not possible for the Governor-in-Council to name any time within which any further communication as to the allegations can be made, I am not surprised that Mr. Little refuses to give any undertaking as to when he will be prepared to produce witnesses in support of his criminal charge in the Court. Government tells us: it is enough for you to know that we are very busy sifting. The difficulty apparently is that there is so much information, and that it is so untrustworthy, that it will take a long time to sift, and that they must be allowed any time they desire to sift it, and then when it has been sifted what has passed through the sieve will be brought against the accused. In effect they say we do not at present know what we mean or what you are to be charged with; but when we have made up our minds these will be the other charges meant on the 18th July. The result of making a great many enquiries in many different directions, and conducted as they have been, is not generally the production of very reliable evidence, and I have no doubt in this case it will result in the production of a vast body of evidence which will require to be dealt with by a most scientific process—a sifting process, more scientific than I am afraid is likely to be applied to them. With reference to those persons mentioned in the letter as remaining in the office, I say it is in the highest degree unfair and absolutely unjust that these persons known to be inimical to my client should be allowed to remain. They should not—these cute, clever Brahmins—have been allowed to have access to the records and to have the opportunity of using their knowledge to the detriment of the accused. This is the answer of the Governor-in-Council:—Such steps as the Governer-in-Council deems necessary are being taken. This is apparently considered enough for any person accused in a Criminal Court. On the 23rd Mr. Leslie Crawford had an interview with Mr. Nugent, and on the 25th July Mr. Crawford made another representation to Government—to Mr. Nugent, the Chief Secretary to Government, again asking what charges he was to be called upon to defend, and pointing out that the suspense was harrassing in the extreme. He urged that the names of his accusers might be made known to him, and the nature of their accusations. The next letter, dated the 27th July, was this:—

Poona, 27th July, 1888.

To J. NUGENT, Esq., C.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—At the official interview which my brother had with you on the 23rd inst., he had the honour to make a representation to the Governor in Council through you respecting (*inter alia*) the desirability of taking measures to put a stop to the facilities of access to the official records in the office of the Commissioner, C. D., which, I understand from what you stated to my brother, had been available to Mr. Ballajee Gungadhur Sathe for at least four days subsequent to my suspension.

2. I have now the honour to make a further representation upon a somewhat similar point in connection with Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, who, if certain statements which have appeared some of the daily newspapers are in any degree correct, appears to have been placed on special duty under Mr. Ommanney, presumably in connection with the enquiries which, I have been officially informed, are going on "in so many different directions" in view to enabling Government "to arrive at a decision as to which of the several accusations made against me I shall be called upon to meet."

3. I am reluctant to believe that there can be any foundation in fact for these statements. Indeed I can scarcely believe it to be possible that Government should have thought proper to employ as one of their confidential agents in this matter, and thus clothe with the official influence which such a position would necessarily carry with it, a person who, apart from the fact that he is publicly stated to be one of my accusers, is, I believe, notoriously a person who bears me the utmost ill-will.

4. In the supposition, therefore, that Government may not be aware of Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam's hostility towards myself, I beg to state that it is nevertheless a fact, and is due to my having become aware, and not having hesitated to express my disapproval, of his improper connection with an attempt to purchase valuable Government property recently put up for sale through the Agricultural Department, while himself employed in that Department as a servant of Government, a matter respecting which I had occasion to write to his superior.

5. I feel it impossible to suppose that there can be any desire that the enquiries in question shall be conducted in a manner in the slightest degree inconsistent with absolute justice to myself, and I need therefore hardly point out that a person who may not unnaturally be supposed to be actuated by specially hostile personal feelings towards me, is not a person who should be in any way relied on to conduct the enquiries in question in that spirit of fairness which the Governor-in-Council would, I am sure, desire.—I have, &c., A. T. CRAWFORD.

The answer was—

28th July 1888.

To A. T. Crawford, Esq., C. S., C. M. G.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date in connection with Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-in-Council has taken, and is taking, such measures as in the circumstances it is, in his opinion, his duty to adopt as a trustee of the public interests.—I have, &c., J. NUGENT, Chief Secretary to Government.

This was the conclusion—it was a sort of "Amen." With this we are forced to be contented, and it is in the spirit of that letter that we are forced to appear to-day. Because Government is the prosecutor we are to be treated as no man, however small, could be treated by any accuser except Government. Government says we are to be content to sit still; that the accused is being handsomely treated in being released on bail. It is urged there is not the slightest inconvenience or harm in a postponement, and that Mr. Crawford is in as good a position as ever; he is moving about as before, and that he is in no way hurt. I should like to ask those gentlemen forming H. E. the Governor's Council, if they were put in Mr. Crawford's position whether they would feel comfortable. Mr. Crawford is in a position of extreme distress, and those who put him in it are being guilty of nothing short of cruelty. As to this information, I would challenge anybody to produce a parallel. I do not care who the man arrested may be. Mr. Little apologises for it, saying that it was laid hurriedly. As a lawyer he recognises its defects, and it affords an argument in favour of every Commissioner of Police being a lawyer. I do not say that Mr. Ommanney was incapable of drawing up an information, but he had no materials to draw one upon. Even lawyers cannot make bricks without straw. In this information, Mr. Crawford is not properly connected with the receipt of the money; the information leaves it in the pockets of Hanmantrao. It is represented that Hanmantrao is the agent of Mr. Crawford—implying, as one would naturally be led to suppose, that he had an office in the bazaar with a board painted over it: "This way to Mr. Arthur Crawford." Can it possibly be said that this information is a good information? I might sit down now and write just as good a one against Mr. Ommanney or anyone else in the Court, or against any member of H. E. the Governor's Council. Mr. Arthur Crawford is not shown to have received anything. Any money which was paid, it is shown that Hanmantrao walks off with. I maintain that there is not made out against him any solid judicial suspicion, and that is necessary. We are not content to sit still because the Governor-in-Council is searching for information. But we are told we are on the horns of a dilemma. If we insist on going on the case will have to be dismissed, and all the harrassing preliminary procedure will have to be gone through afresh. Mr. Crawford desires nothing less than that the case should be dealt with in that manner, and I presume that as the Governor-in-Council has the power of naming a tribunal who shall try this case, I presume that after consideration of the circumstances he will name no other tribunal than the High Court. Mr. Crawford will insist upon this as every British-born subject would do. He certainly desires to be tried by a jury. That brings me to the point—when the three charges are decided upon, Mr. Little does not say that they shall be tried separately or together. If separately, then Mr. Little should be prepared to go on with this case at once, and I submit, your honour, that the right thing to do is to order the prosecution to go on with the charge. But if Mr. Little cannot proceed and you do not accede to his request for an adjournment, it means a dismissal of the case. Therefore much as I regret it, and much as Mr. Crawford regrets it, all we can do is to accept, bad as it is, the alternative of a postponement.

Mr. Little: Your honour, I can only repeat that we were forced to act hurriedly. So long as Mr. Crawford remained in his position as Commissioner, Government was unable to make enquiries openly as we could otherwise have done. It was in consequence of his running away and attempting to leave India that we were forced to put in this information. We had sufficient evidence to obtain his arrest so as to prevent him leaving India. I repeat, however, that I am unable to go on to-day. I may add that I did not know Mr. Anderson had been instructed in this case, or until very late yesterday that the application would be opposed by counsel, and if their side is to have counsel it is only fair that we should; but there was not sufficient time to instruct counsel. But apart from this I think I have shown sufficient reason for time being allowed and against us being forced to give evidence to-day.

The Magistrate: What adjournment do you apply for?

Mr. Little: Fifteen days.

Mr. Anderson: Cannot you be ready to-morrow?

Mr. Little: No: I cannot instruct counsel by to-morrow.

Mr. Vidal: I think it a matter for great regret that the prosecution have found it necessary to apply for an adjournment of a case where the charges are of such importance and so serious. It is for obvious reasons desirable that there should be no undue delay in submitting them to the test of a regular judicial inquiry. The only question this court has to decide is whether the grounds shown are reasonable. However imperfectly worded the information may be, it has certainly raised the suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence. But although it does not distinctly specify other charges, it distinctly discloses the fact that there are other charges in the back-ground. If these charges are of a similar nature and alleged to have taken place within one year of the charge on which the information is laid, then they can, under the provisions of section 234, be included in one and the same trial. It appears to me that it is obviously convenient that as much evidence as is common to the three charges—if there are to be three charges—shall be included in the one trial, and I also think that this course will be less harrassing to the defence in the same way as it will obviate the necessity of separate informations and separate harrassing processes in each case. I have given full weight to the argument so ably put forward by Mr. Anderson, and I think that, having regard to the importance of the case and, as Mr. Little has observed, the immense amount of evidence to be sifted, and that those who have given the information are scattered, there is a reasonable ground for postponing it up to a certain point. I have therefore decided to grant an adjournment on the distinct understanding that the prosecution will be prepared on the day appointed for the next hearing—fifteen days hence—to produce the whole of the evidence bearing on the charge regarding which information has already been laid and also evidence as regards any other charges which it may be proposed to include in the same trial, and also on the distinct understanding that no further adjournment can be granted as regards the charge on which the information has been laid on the ground of unreadiness. I therefore adjourn the case until Wednesday, the 16th of August.

The parties then left the court.

THE eminent Viennese surgeon, Professor Billroth, recently performed the operation of tracheotomy, with complete extirpation of the right side of the larynx, on a man fifty years of age. The operation is that which the German doctors wished to perform on the late Emperor Frederick. It lasted an hour, and was witnessed by a very large concourse of surgeons and students. Up to the present the patient has been doing well. Before beginning the operation, Professor Billroth remarked that doctors were often placed in a very difficult position by their patients. Dangerous throat diseases may begin with a little hoarseness; but when a patient who is suffering no great inconvenience learns from his doctor that his malady is cancerous, and that he ought to submit to an operation, he often hesitates and delays until the operation becomes much more dangerous than it might have been in the first instance. The Professor added:—"Sometimes patients refuse to believe that a little hoarseness and swelling are sufficient to indicate the presence of cancer; and yet an experienced doctor finds no difficulty in his diagnosis of this disease in its earliest stage."

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL *VS.* PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with great interest letters on the above subject from various correspondents in the columns of your valuable journal. I have also read with attention the editorials on the same subject in the Guzerati dailies and the weekly papers. It is really amusing to see how the advocates for the Pharmacological Laboratory, carried away by the zeal for their favourite project, try to show that there is no necessity for a Children's Hospital. It is needless to say that the arguments on which they base their statement are far from convincing. They contend that, when a partial experiment was tried in connection with the J. J. Hospital and P. H. Cama Hospital by setting apart a room specially for children, few patients were found to take advantage of the opportunity, arguing from this that the proposed new hospital will have the same fate, and hence the institution will be a failure. But they forget that the public at large knew nothing of such a special arrangement; that the experiment was only partial, and was made under circumstances least likely to encourage parents to trust their little ones to the care of the hospital inmates; that there were no special well-trained nurses which must be the *sine qua non* of such hospital, but there are far weightier reasons why a Children's Hospital is an urgent necessity in Bombay with its three score mills and thousands of male and female employés. These people are extremely poor, and cannot afford to stay at home during the illness of their children, in order to escape starvation, which would necessarily result if they neglected their work. They are in the habit of giving *Bala goli* (children's pills), which invariably contain opium, ganja, &c., to their children, both healthy and ill, under the narcotic effects of which they remain in a dozing condition during the absence of their parents. I leave it to the public to judge what a blessing it would be to their unfortunate children and a relief to their parents if a hospital of the kind was available. The hospital will be the means of saving thousands of such children who die in such large numbers through want of proper care on the part of poor parents, and of relieving the parents of the wailings of their ailing babes, and of the fear of starving and the clutches of Marwaries. The very fact that there is a fearful infant mortality in Bombay also shows that an institution of the kind is very necessary. It is sheer nonsense to say that Indian parents will not steadily leave their children in the hospital when we see that they are left under the care of neighbours and other young children when the parents go to their work. That its educational value to the students of Grant Medical College will be immense there can be no two questions. Lastly, it is not often that we get such a handsome sum given at one stroke, which is so important in starting such a grand institution. Though much as I should like to see a Pharmacological Laboratory in Bombay, I do not on that account join with those who try to mislead the public into believing that the necessity for a Children's Hospital does not exist. For my part I believe that far from being a failure an institution of this kind will be so freely taken advantage of that in a short time it will fall short of the actual want of the growing city. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this sum of 1¼ lakh, which is just the sum for such a hospital, though far too large a sum for a laboratory, will be used for this purpose alone. With regard to the laboratory, as I have said before, I am not against it. I am of opinion that institutions of this kind for carrying on scientific researches, not only in connection with the branch of Pharmacology, but also in Physiology and other cognate branches, are a necessity. But I believe 1¼ lakh far too large a sum for this purpose alone. It is my opinion, and it is supported by a number of my medical friends, that for an independent Pharmacological Laboratory not more than a few thousand rupees will be the utmost sum required. Two or three nice capacious rooms with special appliances are all that is required for this purpose. If a wing be added to the Chemical Laboratory in connection with the Grant Medical College or some arrangement made in connection with the Cama or the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, or in the new Children's Hospital, it would do away with the necessity of having a separate building for it. Perhaps the Municipal Corporation may be induced to aid the project if the institution is given a public character. With regard to persons to conduct the laboratory, there are many enthusiastic local practitioners in Bombay who, in the interest of science, will not fail to heartily co-operate in the scheme. I do not lose sight of the fact that there is a great practical difficulty to be overcome, viz., the social and religious prejudices of the people against vivisection and experiments on animals, which will form an essential factor of such work, but this is more the concern of the executive than of the public. I earnestly wish that the handsome sum of Rs. 1,25,000 be wholly devoted to the establishment of a Children's Hospital, and a fresh subscription be started for the laboratory, and as a practical step towards attaining this object, I am ready to contribute my quota of Rs. 1,000 towards the said fund, fully expecting that intelligent and charitably disposed persons, both laymen and medical men, will come forward with their contributions, and make up the required sum.—Yours, &c.,

August 1. R. N. KHORY.

CHANGED VIEWS ABOUT UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I make the following extract from an issue of your contemporary in the beginning of 1887, in order that you may see how gaily the weathercook turns with the breeze, and how deep must be the strength of the convictions on which his more recent strictures on those of us who think the University Examination system is open to improvement are based:—

"A man has now to pass the Previous Examination in a year after he has entered a college, but under the old regulations he had a year and a half to pass his First Examination in Arts. The English books were few in number, and a student had time to improve his mind by general reading in the college library and also to improve his composition. He had also leisure to learn accurately the elements of mathematics. Now he has to pass the examination in less than a year, and the whole of his time is devoted to cramming the English books set, and he has scanty leisure to digest any subject taught him...... After the Previous Examination is over, the undergraduate has immediately again to cram for the First B. A. Examination, which he has to pass in a year. The number of books which he has to cram is so great that he has scanty leisure for practising composition...... The mathematical curriculum requires to be altered, for it is charged with absurdities...... However, before any great reform can take place in the University curriculum some reform must be made in the constitution of the University itself. The Syndicate are a body of learned men, but unfortunately they are, as a rule, men far too busy with their own professions, to be able to devote sufficient time to practical questions regarding education. And it must also be remembered that at present on the Syndicate there are only two men who have any practical knowledge of education—Professor Wordsworth and Dr. Cooke. It would also be wise to make more use of committees formed from the Senate to work out the details of needed reforms, and many urgent reforms at present are waiting to be accomplished."

Your readers can now understand how to regard the present attitude of this paper, which little more than a year ago wanted committees of the Senate to look into the present defects of the University. Your contemporary last year raised its voice against the caprices of examiners and the constitution of the Syndicate. It speaks of the Syndicate in terms of no doubtful meaning. This is just what a committee of inquiry is supposed to look into. But why this *volte face* on the part of a journal which is supposed to know what it would call its own mind, even in educational matters?—Yours, &c.,

August 1. PUBLICUS.

AN extraordinary case of death from hydrophobia came before the coroner at Salisbury the other day. The deceased was a young man, who had been a soldier in India. He was taken to the Salisbury Infirmary suffering from all the symptoms of hydrophobia, which remained with him till his death. He stated on admission that he had never been bitten by a dog or any other animal. He died after suffering great agony. The *post-mortem* examination showed no cause of death, and portions of the brain and spinal cord have been sent to Mr. Victor Horley, the secretary of the Government Commission on Hydrophobia, for microscopical analysis. The jury found that the death was caused by hydrophobia, but could not say how deceased had become affected with it.

THE PARSEES AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

The recent attentions which the Salvationists have paid to the Parsees appear to have caused some anxiety in a section of the community, and a meeting, we hear, is going to be held in a few days to discuss the situation brought about by Commissioner Tucker's proselytizing efforts. One Parsee, at least, thinks that too much is being made of the matter, and he sends us the following letter, which we print as it reaches us :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Lately, when some of my co-religionists became excited against the Salvation Army, and kicked up a row, I smiled at their conduct, and hoped that the effervescence would pass off. But when I see that their narrow-mindedness is impelling them to acts that are likely to do far more harm than good, and, moreover, that would tarnish the high reputation of the liberal Parsee mind, I cannot keep down my indignation and sit quiet without exposing their silly notions. Their fears indicate that they have grounds for entertaining a low opinion about the Parsee mind, and considering it a poor, feeble, enervated thing. Has the modern experience of Parsee activity shown it to be so? On the contrary, has not glorious education proved beyond doubt the strength, breadth, and elasticity of the Parsee mind? The Parsee race has never been in the bonds of blighting superstitions, which, thank God, it left behind in Persia. It's fidelity to its religion under various adverse circumstances testifies to its mental strength. From the remotest times since they arrived in India there has not been among them a single custom—religious or social—that may be considered to be a bar to the utmost modern civilization. How can then such an intellectually powerful nationality be afraid of getting annihilated by the innocent Salvationists? These people indeed deserve the gratitude of every right thinking native as being a moralizing agency. The multitude of the lowest classes in India are sunk down in a most wretched moral condition. To their poor hearts there are no hopes, and no consolations against the misery of their lot. To them the Salvationists, though after their manner, offer both these and many more balms of moral advices, and would it be humanity to check them in their work of reform, and to decry it? The Parsee is not in want of their help; now can they themselves think that their words are potent enough to triumph over his mind. The Parsees attend their meetings only to see the "tamasha" there; for it must have been remarked by the most careless man in Bombay that the Parsees have a surprisingly strong appetite for sight-seeing; that at all places where anything new or diverting is to be seen, crowds of Parsee men and women are certain to gather; and that Parsees visit fairs in greater numbers than other communities. When such is the case, would not a true Parsee feel insulted by the disgraceful conduct of those of his race, whose unhealthy imaginations have led them to see danger where there is none? To try all means to dissuade persons deserting their old creed is perfectly right; but to become frightened out of their wits at apostacy is unworthy of those calling themselves Parsees. Those Parsee youths who were reported to be on the point of being converted by the Salvationists belonged to the worst dregs of their race. They might have been safely allowed to follow the bent of their minds, though the evil effects of a bad example are to be deprecated, for their Parseeism does no honor to their community, nor are their persons of any use to it. In these days of enlightenment and progress bigotry and superstitions should be cast aside; and the Parsees as a body should take no notice of those among them who embrace another faith after being convinced of its superiority. Instead of screaming like women when they hear of any Parsee leaving his religion they should all devote their best energies and attention to illuminating and strengthening their intellects. Let the foremost among them teach the rest to feel pride in the name of a Parsee, and impress on their minds the necessity of having improved rational religious views for the preservation of the fabric of their community. The duty of the most active and jealous Parsees is not to warn their community of the peril to be apprehended from a bug-bear, but to incite it to make the Parsee name resound with great mental culture and elevation.—Yours &c.,

A TRUE PARSEE.

SUPERANNUATED HIGH COURT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The petition of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the subsequent sittings of the Finance Committee in Bombay have undoubtedly done good in more ways than one to our city, so far as its local High Court is concerned. I shall, however, in this letter confine myself to one of the High Court Departments only, *viz.*, the Translator's Office, and try to show how the public is benefited.

Up to March 1886 the system of private translation had become a scandal. The applications for postponements of suits were generally made on the ground of want of translations. For a folio of ninety words the parties had to pay Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Re. 1-8-0, which is in itself a heavy charge. Even in ordinary cases the charges for private translations were thousands of rupees, and as a consequence the Department had got into a very unsatisfactory state. But upon the agitation of the Chamber of Commerce, and upon the retirement of the late Chief Translator, the Department was placed in charge of the Prothonotary, Mr. Orr, and the Registrar, Mr. Crawford. The result of their management has given general satisfaction, and the profession, the public, and even the members of the Department, owe a deep debt of gratitude to them.

The result of their management may be thus summarized :—They abolished private translations. They increased the number of revising translators from three to six. They insisted upon having a diary of the work done. The result is that you can now get translations in one or two weeks, which you could not get for months together before, and the monthly fees have, without the assistance of private translation fees, gone up from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,500, or even more.

If the practice of granting extensions to men who are past fifty-five years of age be introduced, the efficiency of the Department will be still further improved, and even the few complaints that are now made about it will become a thing of the past.—Yours, &c.,

MANAGING CLERK.

TOUTING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The *Lancet* says :—"A magistrate in a London Police Court the other day had his attention directed to the fact that a young solicitor came early to the court and way-laid possible litigants with offers of service. His worship very properly directed that if such practitioners were again found about his court he was to be informed. When and where shall we look for such action in respect of our profession? The evil is rampant. Every week brings us a pack of hand-bills, circulars, and advertisements that would discredit a second-rate greengrocer, and our colleges take little or no notice. One bad specimen is before us from Bombay, in the shape of a circular addressed to the offices of steamship lines trading with Bombay, by a gentleman who signs himself James Monday, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M. After disparaging the qualifications of other practitioners in the field, he descants with an air of complacency on his great achievements in the diploma line thus : 'I passed my final examination in Bombay in 1875, proceeded home in 1880, obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians, and also the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, coming third on the pass list of forty-seven successful candidates. Am married, aged thirty-five years, and a registered London practitioner!' Here are one or two more illustrations of his style : 'I have just commenced practice in this harbour in hopes you will kindly extend your patronage to me. (*Englishman*). . . . . . I am willing to attend professionally your vessels (captain and crew) for the following amounts. . . . . . This, I know, will compare very favourably with what you have hitherto paid.' The *Bombay Gazette* was asked to call attention to this discreditable document; but very naturally declined publishing such rubbish on the ground that there must be other ways of dealing with it. Our lay contemporary's remarks are worth quoting. Those aggrieved by the circular's disparaging remarks are referred to a magistrate and, adds the *Bombay Gazette*, 'the Royal College of Surgeons at home might be asked to express their opinion on the question whether touting for practice is in accordance with the manners and customs of the profession.' We beg the attention of the two Edinburgh colleges to this natural and respectful remark of our Indian contemporary. If the colleges 'at home' allow their associates to publish such things, and to violate all professional taste and decency without protest, the public will conclude that the diplomas can be of little value, and that the possession of them is no guarantee of either literary or scientific culture. We advise those 'aggrieved' to send specimens of this circular to the colleges whose diplomas are dragged down to such uses."

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THE NEW EAST INDIAN FLAGSHIP.

The Boadicea, Captain the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M., will arrive shortly in Bombay from Plymouth, *via* the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. The Boadicea takes the place of the Bacchante which is now at Mauritius awaiting her arrival when the Bacchante will proceed to England to be paid off.

The Boadicea is now at Simon's Bay (Cape of Good Hope), and after taking in a supply of coal she proceeds direct to Mauritius, and will there meet H. M. S. Bacchante, the present flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble E. R. Fremantle, who will transfer his flag to the Boadicea after her arrival in Mauritius. As at present arranged the Bacchante, which is on her way home to be paid off, will leave Mauritius on the 20th August for Portsmouth, via the Cape of Good Hope, while the Boadicea will leave Mauritius on the 30th August. Our new flagship is a sister ship to the Bacchante, and is a screw cruiser of the second class. She is built of iron, and is sheathed with wood and copper. Her armament consists of 12-6-inch breech-loading rifle, 4-5-inch breech-loading rifle, 2 light guns under 15 cwt., 4 quick-firing guns, and 8 machine guns. Besides these she has three tubes for Whitehead's torpedoes, and has a complement of 455 men all told. She was built at Portsmouth in 1875, and the cost of her hull, exclusive of machinery, came to £153,167; the machinery, which was supplied by Rennie, and Co., amounted to £70,409, making a total of £223,576; since that amount has been expended on her building, over £20,000 has had to be wasted on her for the cost of various repairs, &c. Her rate of speed amounts to close on 15 knots while under full speed. Her coal bunkers can only accommodate 570 tons coal, but she can do a distance of 3,000 miles on a 10-knot speed. As to her sailing capacity, it is said that she is one of our finest vessels for sailing, and is also a good sea boat. Her length is 280 feet, beam 45 feet, and draught of water 23 feet 8 inches; tonnage 4,140; indicated horse-power 5,130. The Boadicea, shortly after she was built, was commissioned as Flag-ship on the station at the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded to Portsmouth in 1884, where she has always been until she was commissioned for the East Indies on the 24th April 1888.

The Captain of the Boadicea, the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, is a descendant of the great Lord Howe family and is very popular amongst his officers. His last ship was her Majesty's yacht Osborne, but previous to this he belonged to the Raleigh and Bacchante, and was very much liked by officers and men; while he has acted as a father to the young midshipmen. Captain Curzon Howe is a keen sportsman, and his appointment to the flagship of the East Indian station will no doubt be appreciated by many.

"DELETERIOUS AND ABOMINABLE CUSTOMS."

The *Pioneer* prints the following letter, which, it says, has been received in a local office :—

"Honored Sir,—With every preponderance of due respects I humbly beg to state that by your honor's favor my wife begotten a girl five years ago, and when all hope vanished for a male child for the inheritance of my progenitor's names, I was got a son one year ago, and forasmuch it behoves all Hindus men to offer all male child to our deity for his future growth and prosper in after life when he gains his manhood, I beg your kind honor will allow me two months' leave to visit Jugernath's Shrine, which will cost very much moneys. Also by some opportune I will make arrange for my daughter's matrimony, if not my caste brethren will not let me join in fellowship. For these lattery expenditures Rs. 500 will be required, namely, half to be given to bride's bridegroom as is our customs. Now your honor if Congress promoters would manifestly do their duties to the country then I give your honor trouble. No one making any arrange for poor men's hardships by which deleterious and abominable customs be abrogated as how can poor man pay such large sums for daughter's matrimony; moreover, if he is not pay then he is made objectionable man and outcasted from all fellowship in caste. I therefore beg your kind honor will have consideration on my case and order Khazanchi to pay Rs. 25 from my pay to B—D—until my full sum of Rs. 250 I am borrow from him be discharged. For this kindness of act, I bless your honor and bless your honor's body will begotten 1,000 sons who will live to be Methusalehs and be vigorous, healthy and forcible as Goliath."

WHY INFANTS WASTE.

It happened to be the lot of the writer a few years ago to be physician to a "Home for Foundlings and Friendless Children" in another country. The number of new-born babes annually provided for by this institution was extremely large, and though the corporation was a large and wealthy one, still the foundlings, except those who were adopted by people outside, wasted away and finally died. A little babe would be brought in, perhaps a couple of weeks old, of clear skin, bright eyes, large head, and as plump and fat as could be wished for. In a few days it would be changed, and like a cut flower soon wither and die. Not all the children were by any means superior or of special promise, but many of them were so. Now and then a babe would be left in a basket on the door step, hidden in the deep snow that had fallen perchance between the hour of leaving and the morning. Frequently these foundlings were found stupefied by drugs. An amusing occurrence comes to mind, where a butcher's boy, unwittingly and absolutely by mistake, put one of these baskets into his waggon, and took an infant home to his master's house. The incident caused some consternation in the family at first, as a satisfactory explanation was not forthcoming.

Why was it that these infants died by the dozens? This question was often asked by the philanthropic board of some 150 ladies; for, while the place was designed to be a "home for the homeless," it might be interjected of it to the little folks in the first year of life. "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." It was a shelter from the heat and the storm, but the rueful results of its tender care were uniform, and could be unmistakably foretold. Now, there are many institutions where the records are not dissimilar, and private houses, too, where children fall "like a bright exhalation in the evening."

The disease to which these infants succumbed was *general atrophy* or *wasting*, and is often called *marasmus*. Untold numbers die of it, specially among the poor. This will not be wondered at when we reflect that its four principal causes, which Dr. Eustace Smith very properly gives us as unsuitable food, chronic vomiting, chronic diarrhœa, and inherited disease, are at the very root of all vital processes. "If as often happens," says the same author," diarrhœa or vomiting be set up by the irritation to which the digestive organs are subjected, wasting is more rapid, and the danger of the case is increased. Any form of bad feeding, and not only excess of farinaceous matter, will produce this result. Wasting, indeed, will be found in every case where the food selected is unfitted for the child, and thus it is not unfrequently seen in infants who are fed upon milk and water alone. The casine of cow's milk is difficult of digestion by many infants, on account of its tendency to coagulate into a large, firm clot, like a lump of chese. In this respect it differs from the curd of human milk, which forms light, small flocculent coagula and is digested without difficulty. Special preparation is, therefore, generally required to render cow's milk a suitable diet for a young child.

A child may waste away and die from bad feeding and yet never have diarrhœa nor vomiting. And here let us call attention to a symptom which may prove a beacon-light. While this disease is seldom seen in infants at the breast, where a child appears to suffer no pain and passes well, and yet grows thin, it may be suspected that the breast-milk is not what is required.

The wet-nurse is getting to be more or less a person of the past; we do not hear so much of her as formerly. This is not to be altogether regretted, for the attendant dangers of having a strange wet nurse should be borne prominently in mind. Unquestionably the safest and most promising—because the most natural—method of artificial feeding that can be adopted with a babe is cow's milk freshly peptonised. To a pint of cow's milk add a Fairchild Zyninel Peptonising Powder, and in a few minutes the difficulties referred to by Dr. Eustace Smith will be overcome. Under this diet the "ailing infant mends."

Now, a child may be quite properly fed, and suffer from general atrophy, the cause lurking in a precarious attendant or careless nurse. Exposure, insufficient clothing, acute disease, and neglectful care, may induce catarrh of the stomach or intestine, very troublesome to control and cure, and very dangerous, if not perfectly treated.

In the institution at first referred to the various "infants' foods" were used, but all in vain. Children actually starved upon them. In the hospitals of New York the Fairchild process of peptonising milk is everywhere in vogue, and the greatest authority on infant diseases in America, Dr. J. Lewis Smith says :—"It has produce good results." To the wise mother a word on this subject should be enough.—"Health" (London).

"LA TOSCA."

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, whose advent has been looked forward to with the utmost eagerness and interest, opened her brief season at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday last, appearing in Victorian Sardou's drama, *La Tosca*. When first produced at the Porte Saint-Martin last November, much hostile criticism assailed it, and M. Sarcey, the critic of *Le Temps*, declared that it meant, "*la fin de tout art*," and "*la mort du theatre*." That which was too strong for the tastes of a considerable portion of Parisian playgoers has been produced before an English audience in the first theatre in London, and they have decided in its favour with demonstrations of the loudest applause. The reason of this is not, however, far to seek, and it most undoubtedly lies in the wonderful power of Madame Bernhardt, who, given a part that fits her like a glove, and is entirely suited to her temperament, redeems the whole play, and raises it from common-place melodrama into something beyond, by sheer dint of superb genius. *La Tosca* has been the subject of considerable discussion long before its production here, and whether M. Sardou has borrowed from Mr. Barrymore's *Nazesda*, or from Victor Hugo's *Marion Delorme*, or even from Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, we do not propose to argue now, and a brief description of the plot will be sufficient. The framework of the play is so slight that the entire interest centres on three chief characters—Floria Tosca, an Italian singer and mistress of Mario Cavaradossi, an artist, and Baron Scarpia, Regent of Police. Cavaradossi shelters a political refugee, Cesare, in the church where he is engaged in painting a fresco, and Floria Tosca, who visits her lover there, and suspecting that something unusual has happened, having heard a voice, conjectures in her mad jealousy that the hidden person is another mistress of her lover. A fan left accidentally by the fugitive's sister is handed to Scarpia, who is on the track, and here begins the true interest of the play. The Regent of Police increases the suspicions of La Tosca by showing her the fan in order to further his brutal designs, and by her means he is enabled to trace the refugee to her lover's house. A few words from Cavaradossi soon show the jealous woman her sad mistake, and the awful consequences that will follow on Scarpia's arrival and search. To compel him to tell the hiding-place of his friend, Scarpia orders the young painter to be put to frightful torture in an adjoining room, while Floria has to listen in agony to his terrible shrieks of pain. A scene so powerful but horrible in its intensity has never been seen on the English stage before, and sooner than prolong her lover's torture, though she has sworn not to betray the secret, she at last confesses the hiding-place of Cesare. The refugee is brought in dead, having poisoned himself sooner than fall into their hands, and Cavaradossi is led in bleeding at his temples and fainting from extreme agony. The fourth act brings us to Scarpia's apartments, where he promises La Tosca whom he has had conducted there that he will spare her lover on the basest of all conditions, and that blank cartridges only shall be fired on him in order to carry out the semblance of the law. She affects to consent, and, seizing the opportunity, stabs him with a knife which her eye has caught lying on the table, and he falls dead at her feet. With all reverence due to the dead, she places lighted candles at his head, and lays a crucifix on his chest, after which she hurris to the cell to acquaint Cavaradossi of his pardon and her deed. Scarpia, however, though dead, has yet deceived her, and her unhappy lover is shot in deadly earnest. She rushes out hoping to find him alive, and, discovering his lifeless body, with one wild look of desperate resolve at the soldiers and officers of justice, she mounts the parapet and leaps into the Tiber. The first two acts of the play are burdened with useless dialogue, and should be compressed into one, which would lead us quicker to the main action of the drama, and prevent much tedious delay and waste of time. In the torture scene Madame Bernhardt rose to a height which defies criticism and which baffles praise. Nothing could be finer than the manner in which she showed the terrible, conflicting emotions with which she was racked as she heard the agonising cries of her lover begging her not to divulge the hiding-place. Now piteously entreating the obdurate Scarpia, now hurling the defiance of magnificent scorn in his face, at one moment cringing for mercy at his feet, at another repulsing him from her sight—these were moments which revealed the genius of the actress, and in which she seemed to surpass all former efforts. In the following act her face, as her eyes first glanced towards the knife, was an impressive study, and few will forget that look, which was more eloquent and powerful than torrents of words—it was the look of another world. The last scene was exceedingly weak, and the leap from the parapet utterly unimpressive and lacking in effect. M. Dumeny was efficient as Cavaradossi, and gave a manly rendering of the part; but M. Berton scarcely fulfilled our conception of Scarpia, being too truculent, and possessing too little of the suavity of manner necessary to the character of such a man. The other parts were but shadowy outlines and unimportant, save as picturesque accessories. *La Tosca* will draw crowded houses as long as it is played; but, apart from the superb acting of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, we can say but little for the literary merit of the play, except that it contains undoubtedly strong dramatic power. *La Tosca* is another example of how a repulsive subject in the hands of a great artist can be redeemed and raised high in the realms of art.

CANCER AMONG VEGETARIANS.

Surgeon-Major Hendley, Resident Surgeon at Jeypore, writes to us :—"In the *British Medical Journal* of April 7, 1888, the following statements are made : "M. Reclus has shown that cancer was all but unknown among the persons whose food was exclusively vegetable.' 'M. Verneuil also believed that the increase of cancer was largely due to the carnivorous habits of diet of the present generation.' The records of the Mayo Hospital at Jeypore, which is under my charge, show no such immunity of vegetarians from cancer. From January 1880 to the present date, 102 major operations have been performed in the hospital in cases of cancer. Of these, 41 were on the persons of meat-eaters, and 61 on those of strict vegetarians who had never eaten meat since their birth. In India, where caste rules are exceedingly rigid, the fact that the latter were true vegetarians is capable of absolute proof. Amongst them are six Saraogis, a class of Jains who even reject many kinds of vegetables. Three of these Saraogis suffered from cancer of the breast. Out of 102 cases there were 3 deaths attributable to the operation. There is no information available as to recurrence, or the contrary. The cases were divided as follows :—Cancer of breast, 20; tongue or lips, 8; head-and face, 17; upper extremity, 11; lower extremity, 8; trunk, 18; testicle, 1; glands, 3. There were 62 males and 40 females, a large proportion of the latter in a country where the *purdah* system is in force. The maximum age was 70 years, the minimum 18 years, the average 43 years.—*British Medical Journal.*

A PROTEST AGAINST THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

What is the use (writes Mr. C. H. Lepper) of continuing the farce we are playing in Sikkim? Every one—and these are few, we allow—who has the key to Chinese policy concerning Thibet, is aware of the clause in our last treaty with China by which we made China the judge of what may be deemed "insuperable obstacles" to our trade with Thibet, and by which we bound ourselves "not to unduly press the matter" of our trade with Thibet should China, on inquiry, find such "insuperable obstacles" to exist. The Thibetans, at the instigation of China—who can doubt who is acquainted with China's past methods?—raised a barrier to obstruct our trade route. We complained, and followed up our complaint by sending an expedition to remove the barrier. China sent a special Commissioner to inquire into the matter. All well calculated, doubtless, to satisfy our innocent manufacturers that everything was being done in a most *bonâ fide* manner, according to that foolish treaty by which we purchased China's goodwill towards our acquisition of Burma at the expense of our market in Thibet. But farce it is all the same. The Chinese Commissioner's real mission is as clear as day. He has only to report that on due inquiry he finds that the "insuperable obstacles" are well proved to exist. Our expedition's experience of "Thibetan" opposition will be advanced in proof of his report, and so we shall again have played China's game, malgre repeated warnings and experiences. Why, then, should we be at the expense of continuing this expedition, which can only serve China's purpose in the end, and can do us no possible good and can bring us no credit whatever? The expedition has not succeeded in opening the route, and is at a standstill; therefore every day it remains where it is only affording China additional evidence of her claim that "insuperable obstacles" exist.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

In the course of an article on "Our Missionaries," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir William Hunter says :—

Many years ago, when I lived in an Indian district, and looked out on the world with keen young eyes, I noted down certain personal observations which I may venture to reproduce here. The missionaries enjoyed the popular esteem accorded in India to men of letters and teachers of youth. They were even more highly regarded as the guides who had opened up the paths of Western knowledge, and who were still the pioneers of education among the backward races. The mission printing presses might almost be said to have created Bengali as a language of literary prose; and they had developed ruder tongues, like Santali or Assamese, into written vehicles of thought. But whatever might be the self-sacrifices of our missionaries, or the internal conflicts which they passed through, their lives did not appear in the light of a Great Renunciation. 'To the natives,' I wrote, 'the missionary seems to be a charitable Englishman who keeps an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old incarnations, and drives out his wife and little ones in a pony-carriage. This friendly neighbour, this affectionate husband, this good man, is of an estimable type, of a type which has done much to raise the English character in the eyes of the natives, but it is not the traditional type to which the popular preacher in India must conform. The missionary has neither the personal sanctity nor the simple message of the visionary who comes forth from his fastings and temptation in the forest. Instead, he has a dogmatic theology which, when he discusses it with the Brahmans, seems to the populace to resolve itself into a wrangle as to the comparative merits of the Hindu Triad and the European Trinity, and the comparative evidence for the incarnation of Krishna and the incarnation of Christ. The uneducated native prefers, if he is to have a triad and an incarnation, to keep his own ones. The educated native thinks that triads and incarnations belong to a state of mental development which he has passed.'

Since these words were written, a new form of missionary effort has arisen in India. The great Evangelical societies to whom the rapid progress of the past thirty years has been chiefly due go on with their work more actively than ever. But side by side with them, small Christian brotherhoods are springing up—ascetic fraternities living in common, and realising the Indian ideal of the religious life. In Bombay, in Calcutta, in Delhi, certain houses of Christian celibate brethern are becoming recognised centres of infleuce among the Indian university youth. They consist of English gentlemen of the highest culture, who have deliberately made up their minds to give their lives without payment to the work. They are indifferent to hardships, fearless of disease, extraordinarily patient of labour, and in no hurry to produce results. The Cambridge mission at Delhi has got into its hands the chief share in the University teaching in the ancient Mughal Capital. Six hundred students in its college and a well filled hostel attest the confidence which it has gained with the upper and educated classes, notwithstanding its public training of a constant supply of Christian native youth as masters for the provincial schools. The Oxford brethren in Calcutta, while conducting a purely Christian Seminary, exert their special influence by discussions and personal interviews with the graduates and undergraduates of the University. Every afternoon a brother sits waiting to see any young man who cares to call, and to talk with him on any question which he chooses to start. If he wishes to be alone with the missionary, no one else is present : if two or three youths come together, the missionary is equally at their service. Some of these young men have told me of the patience, the humility, and the dexterous Socratic methods, with which their doubts and difficulties are treated. No one is pushed or hustled to desert his ancestral faith. But every one carries away material for deep reflection. Student clubs formed under the auspices of the Oxford brotherhood diffuse the effects produced by this private teaching. At their meetings and lectures the brethren meet the Calcutta undergraduates on the common ground of intellectual men interested in the subjects of the day. Young Hindus at the University are anxious not only to listen to them, but to dwell together subject to strict moral regulations under their supervision, if the houses could be procured.

The relations of the Oxford fraternity to the natives are of the courteous Pauline type; the unclean beast theory regarding non-Christian religions is conspicuously and conscientiously absent. When I was asked to become president of a Hindu Society formed in connection with them, I thought it discreet to first look through the reports and epistles of the mission. From first to last I did not come upon the word 'heathen.' One of the offshoots of this activity is a students club for the critical study of Jesus Christ. I am informed that its members are, with a few exceptions, non-Christian graduates or undergraduates of the University. What should we think if a society arose among the English University youth to seriously and accurately inquire into the teaching of Budha? The truth is that the example of these Oxford men's lives, their simple and unostentatious asceticism, their daily service to others without a thought of themselves, are creating a deep impression. Their deaths produce a deeper impression still. It would be unwise to overrate the narrow sphere within which they at present work. But it is difficult to over-estimate the value of their influence within that sphere. I myself do not expect that any Englishman, or any European, will in our days individually bring about a great Christian awakening in India. But I think it within reasonable probability that some native of India will spring up, whose life and preaching may lead to an accession on a great scale to the Christian Church. If such a man arises he will set in motion a mighty movement, whose consequences, it is impossible to foresee. And I believe that, if ever he comes, he will be produced by influences and surroundings of which the Oxford brotherhood in Calcutta is at present the forerunner and prototype.

It is to be regretted that this new form of missionary effort was not represented at the Congress of last month. At the same time it is not difficult to appreciate the reasons which led the ascetic Christian brotherhoods, and several of the High-Church societies, to abstain from that public demonstration. One cannot help feeling that such gatherings sometimes fail to disclose the most genuine aspects of missionary work. In their eagerness to intensify enthusiasm and to prove their case, they are liable to lapse into methods not calculated to carry conviction to minds which are simply desirous to get at the facts. The first Open Conference, for example, dealt with a controversy which had filled many columns of the *Times*, and which has since occupied the thoughts of serious men in many lands. Is it true, or is it not true, that the Non-Christian races of the world are being rapidly absorbed into Islam, and that Mahommadanism, by its discountenance of strong drink, exercises on the whole a higher moral influence than Christianity? Here were distinct issues in regard to which dignataries of the Church, experienced travellers, and others well qualified to speak, had ranged themselves on opposite sides. They were issues which delegates from the missionary societies of Europe and America had come to debate. Many of these gentlemen brought the careful observation of a lifetime to the subject, and a little pile of cards had been handed up to the chairman by those who wished to take part in the discussion. Yet, with the full knowledge that the time allowed for the meeting was strictly limited by the hands of the clock, certain zealous persons, in the body of the hall, insisted on interrupting the proceedings by a resolution demanding an interval for prayer. It is clearly right that such a meeting should commence and should close with an act of devotion. But it is most damaging to the Missionary cause that a series of careful statements of evidence should be broken in upon by an irrelevant resolution of this sort. In any other class of meeting a chairman would decorously ignore such a proposal. But at Exeter Hall he is made to feel that this course is not open to him. A speaker who followed with a unique personal knowledge of the facts was coldly received, and some of the subsequent proceedings had a declamatory character adapted rather to elicit cheers than to leave behind conviction.

I am convinced that the really noble work done by the missionaries abroad often suffers, in the opinion of candid and serious men, from the methods employed at home. It suffers also from a vague but general impression that only a part of the evidence appears. It is well known that many experienced missionaries believe the chief obstacles to the spread of Christianity are to be found in certain degrading customs and institutions which make themselves especially prominent in Christian communities. Among this class of thinkers, the Professor of Chinese at Oxford holds a distinguished place. His thirty-four years of successful labour as a missionary, his erudition, his orthodoxy, and the unrivalled position which he holds as the translator and expounder of the sacred books of China, give weight and authority to his views. He holds that as long as Christianity presents itself infected with the bitter internal animosities of the Christian sects, and associated with the habits of drunkenness and the Social Evil conspicuous among Christian nations, it will not do its work, because it does not deserve to do its work, in the non-Christian world. When Professor Legge was asked to take part in the Centennial Conference, he explained that he would have to clearly put forward his convictions—with the result that he did not take part in it at all. It may be that some of the ground which he would have occupied lay beyond its scope and could not be satisfactorily dealt with by it. But incidents like these, although perhaps isolated ones, tend to weaken the authority of such an assemblage, and to create a suspicion among fair-minded men that they have not been placed in full possession of the facts.

I have thought it right to refer to these defects because I feel that I should be chargeable with the same one-sided advocacy if I feared to raise my voice against them. I think that the late Congress, in its fifty meetings, gave a true and, on the whole, an accurate and a complete presentment of missionary work. I know that its projectors and managers were sincerely desirous to overstate nothing and to conceal nothing. But I cannot help feeling that these good intentions were sometimes overborne by the old hankering after unctuous declamation which at one time made missionary statements sneered at even by clergymen, and suspected by all accurate critics, whether clerical or lay. The able biographer of Carey has acknowledged that occasion was given by at least one coadjutor of that truly great man for Sidney Smith's ridicule. The time has come for missionaries themselves, and for those who have watched the simple and noble spirit in which they labour, to protest against every form of exaggeration or insincerity in popular expositions of their work. They must purge their cause of bigotry and cant. Of bigotry, such as the injustice which some pious people in England do to the Roman Catholic clergy in India; to that great Church which is quietly and with small worldly means educating, disciplining, and consoling a Christian population three times more numerous than all the Protestant converts in India put together. Of cant, such as the tirades against caste and other indigenous institutions, which accomplish for a densely crowded tropical population what the Primitive Church did for its own little communities, and what later Christianity fails to effect, namely, to support the poor without state aid. You may pass a whole life in contact with the missionaries who are doing the actual toil, without having to listen to a single insincerity. The results of their labour need neither overstatement nor concealment. I believe that those results justify the expenditure of money, and the devotion of the many lives, by which they are obtained. And I am convinced that, if Englishmen at home knew the missionaries simply as they are, there would be less doubt as to the merit of their claims and as to the genuine character of their work.

THE MELINITE SHELL WOUNDS.

The *Archives de Medecine et de Pharmacie Militaires* for last year contained an account of the seventeen patients who were killed or wounded by the explosion of a shell charged with the new explosive melinite, in the arsenal at Belfort, in March 1887. Only six recovered from their injuries, the remainder succumbing either to severe damage to the head, trunk, bones, or blood-vessels, or to septic changes. The authorities believed that the explosion was due to chemical change in the compound with which the shell was charged. In the field during a campaign, freshly laden shells would be expected to produce yet more violent effects. The patients mostly presented characteristic appearances. There were multiple, deep, very narrow wounds of the soft parts, caused by the entry of minute cubical fragments of shell, and in the depths of the wound the raw surface appeared as though tattooed with minute particles of foreign matter, as in gunpowder explosions. The injuries to bones were markedly localised, epiphyses being in some cases shattered without fissure of the shaft. The chief peculiarity was the presence of an intense yellow discolouration of the skin in every case, communicated to the patient's linen. The fragments extracted from the wounds appeared to be metallic splinters from the shell no melinite nor any other chemical compound could be detected, nor did the patients who recovered exhibit any symptoms of the absorption of a chemical poison.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A Burgess, sailed yesterday for Sourabaya, in ballast.

The B I S N steamer Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, sailed from Bombay last evening, laden with a general cargo, for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

The Haji Casam steamer Taif, 876 tons, Captain H. Schumacker will sail to-day for Mauritius, laden with a general cargo and about fifty passengers on deck.

The s s Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain R Leslie, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with 4,736 tons coals from Cardiff (July 18.) The vessel and the cargo are consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W G Barnes, Lieutenant Dyson, and sixty-five deck.

The s s Sultan (late Prince Hendrik) 2,033 tons, Captain R Collin, cleared outwards yesterday for Dunkirk. She has the following passengers on board, besides a general cargo :—Lieutenants Nicholson and Backley, Mr W S Hainsworthy, Mr E Lafaund, two ladies and five children, as cabin and 1 deck.

THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O steamer Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Commander C F. Preston, sails this morning for Colombo and Hongkong, with the regular China and Australian mails, and the following passengers, besides a general cargo :—Mr W Trenton, Mr M McCarthy, Major H. L Ellis, Mr and Mrs Smallman and Surgeon A C Thompson, for Sydney; Mr J Greedy and Mr A Canney, for Melbourne; and Miss E Eddes, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon ...	2162	C. R. Edwards..	A	P. & O. Co.
" Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
" Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Apollo	2066	J. Douglas......	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Austria	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
" Taif..........	872	H. Schumacker	2	Hajee Cassum Joosubs.
" Kashgar......	1555	C. Gadd	3	P. & O. Co.
" Lombardy.....	1570	C. F. Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
" Bormida	1499	E. DeNegri	5	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
" Mobile.........	917	J. T. Cronin	7	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	B. & P. S N. Co.
" Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.
" Strathearn.	1836	L. White.........	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Kt. Errant.	2281	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Queen Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	16	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Indra (s)	Leslie	Cardiff, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Manilla (s)	Gavino.........	Genoa.
	Queen Victoria (s)	Ewen	Java.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi.
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Sourabaya.
	Warora (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Lombardy, Preston, for Colombo, & Hongkong.
" Taif, Schumacker, for Mauritius.
" Sultan, Collin, for Dunkirk.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 29.

Thompson, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on privilege leave, from Quetta.

July 31.

Dyson, Lt, Sind V R Corps, on duty, from Deolali.
Wapshare, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Karachi.
Wadeson, Lieut, 7th Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Deolali.

August. 1.

Dolphin, Captain, Royal Lancaster Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Jacob, Lieut, 3rd Belooch Batta, on duty, from Deolali.
Broome, Lieut, 2nd Belooch Battalion, on duty, from Deolali.
Wilson, Lieut, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, from Malegaon.
Scallon, Captain, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, from Malegoon.

DEPARTURES.—August 1.

Thomson, Major, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Thomas, Major, E York Regt, on duty, to Aden.
Jackson, Lieut, A D C to G O C, on duty, to Mandalay.
Hall, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Preston, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, to Poona.
East, Colonel, Bengal, on duty, to England.
Thompson, Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, to Australia.
Dyson, Lieut, Bombay, to rejoin, to Karachi.
Wilson, Lieut, 23rd B L I, to rejoin, to Malegaon.
Scallon, Captain, 23rd B L I, on duty, to Tanna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club room on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified :—

2. There will be foot-drill in the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday. Uniform, with new or old pattern, forage caps to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

3. There will be practice at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon.

4. Members who have not the new forage caps are requested to obtain the same, as soon as possible, from Messrs. Watson and Co., of Church Gate Street.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant B. V. V. I.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commandant.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head Quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m., for drill purposes until further orders. Uniform and fateque caps to be worn.

2. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instruction at Head-quarters on the following days :—Tuesday, at 9 p.m.; Wednesday, at 6 p.m.; Thursday, at 6 p.m., and Friday, at 9 p.m. The classes will last for about one hour, and matters connected with the various branches of gunnery will be dealt with progressively. The subject taken up on Tuesday will be repeated on Wednesday, and that of Thursday on Friday. It is hoped that the arrangements made will enable every member of the Battery to attend these classes twice a week.

By order,
ARTHUR LESLIE,
Captain, and Acting Adjutant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 31.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—50 bales wool, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 1,092 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj.

For London.

Siam s—9 cwts ivory, S Durvesh.
Huzara s—55 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.
Shannon s—210 bales cotton, and 10,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 4,002 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co Ld; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Hull.

Apollo s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, The Bombay Co. Ld.

For Marseilles.

Clan Graham s—242 cwts ulpeat, 525 cwts linseed, and 750 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,200 cwts coir yarn, C Merwanji and Co.

For Venice.

Shannon s—380 bales cotton, Gadum, Bythell and Co.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Tatta and Co.
Bormida s—129 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida s—8 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—230 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium, C Ebhram; 20 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 16 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 126 cwts cloves, Tharia Topen; 350 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 35 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 9 chests opium, J Norosji; 19 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co.
Bormida s—350 bales twist, N Vithuldas; 58 bales twist, J Doongersey, 50 bales twist, P Merwanji; 39 bales twist, P Cowasji; 32 bales twist and 39 bales piece goods, N Bhagwandas and Co; 102 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 975 bales twist, V Poonjabhai.
Kashgar s—140 bales cotton, D P Marker; 23 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebhram; 100 bales twist, B R Mody.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s—91 bales twist, and 160 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, N G Abhraham; 18 chests opium, C Remanji and Co; 80 bales T cloth, Tatta and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, and 10 chests opium, S Abhraham; 52 chests opium, E J Abhraham.
Bormida s—25 bales twist, C Chotalal; 5 bales T cloth, P Cowasjee.

AUGUST 1.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—45 cwts gum, S Paragji; 19 bales hemp, H S Adam and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For London.

Shasson s—90 cwts gum, S Ramji; 59 cwts gum, R Poonja; 131 cwts ginger, H Gokaldas; 55 cwts gum, D Khimji; 165 cwts gum, J Anandji; 56 cwts gum, L Canji; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

For Havre.

Kt Errant s—101 cwts sandalwood, and 700 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Venice.

Shannon s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.

Shannon s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—150 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—30 bales twist, N Vulabdas; 200 bales twist, E Sorabji; 50 bales twist, O Khetsey; 65 bales twist, N. Vithaldas; 20 bales twist, and piecegoods, and 9 chests opium, P Merwanji; 22 bales twist, and piecegoods, Svadeshi Mills Co. 22 cwts ganda horns, R. Habibbhai; 15 chests opium, E Rastamji; 31 chests opium, K Jovarmull; 18 chests opium, D Goolraj; 5 chests opium, C. M. Shesania; 77 cwts sandalwood, F. M. Chinai.
Kashgar s—85 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 89 bales twist, 24 bales piecegoods, 5 cases Cambay stones and one case birds' skin, E Noordin and Co.
Lombardy s—9 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, The P and O Co; 9 chests opium, C Ebhram; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, S N Talati and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, and 26 bales piecegoods, K Hurnandrai; 15 bales twist, C Chotalal; 29 bales piece goods, Svadeshi Mills Co.
Lombardy s—48 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 147 chest opium, D Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia s—170 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

NOTICES.

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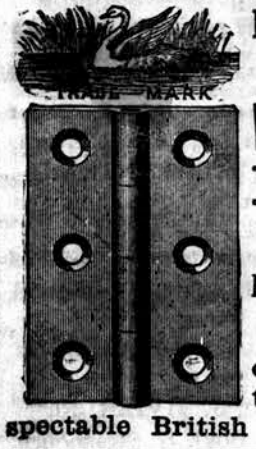

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Batent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s.	Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior ...	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ...	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

---

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELASTIC WEBS

For BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO

GARTERS & SMALL WARES
AND
Cotton Surgical Bandages.

Smith & Molesworth
ALBION MILLS,
COVENTRY.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards -	Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's Navy and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS will find SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES a very useful standby, as a cup or a gallon of excellent Coffee can be made in a minute without trouble or waste. Largely used by Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés in England and the Colonies. Trade Mark for sealed goods, a "Pyramid"; for tinned goods, "Edinburgh Castle." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also the makers of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee and Milk, &c. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

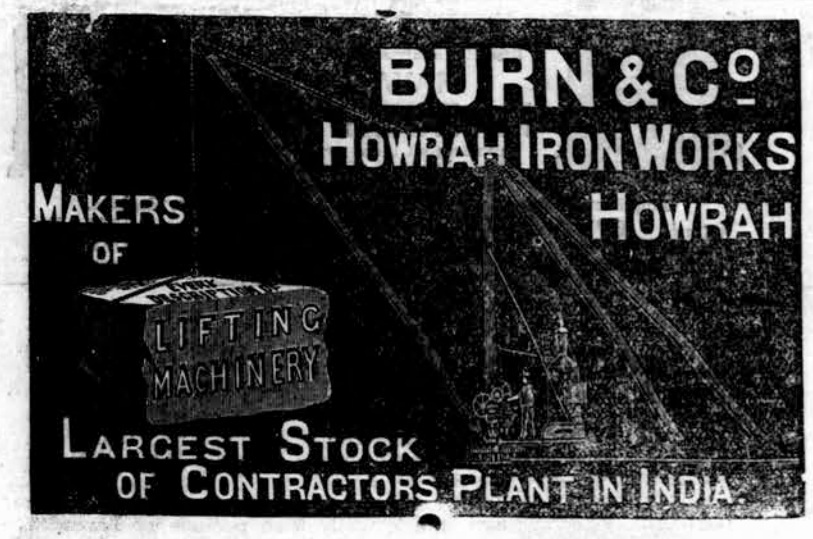
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.



S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION	EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	(Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUB CRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest a lowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marbi	Katpurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rooka)	Moortizapore
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorum
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Waugni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nerel	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Jamergaum
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc	Jawar	Pedesdari	Dygaum
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdahc
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowleea	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kukulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salalvadi	Saigaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee Rd
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Ballgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Itarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad)	Patus	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Seoni	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagporead	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naudgauma	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedaherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Mussawuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Chicksago
Julgaum	Kuruk Ball	Sheagauma	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihor
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Varej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From to 12 minutes for Refreshment minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner,

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Billous Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : ***PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,***
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, [illegible], 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	„ „	20	0	0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0	0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered ; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

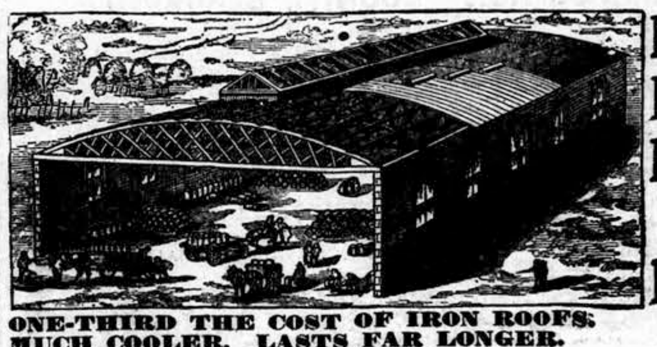
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS
Or Salts of Lavender (Regd). These Salts are the most agreeable deodoriser that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. From
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.



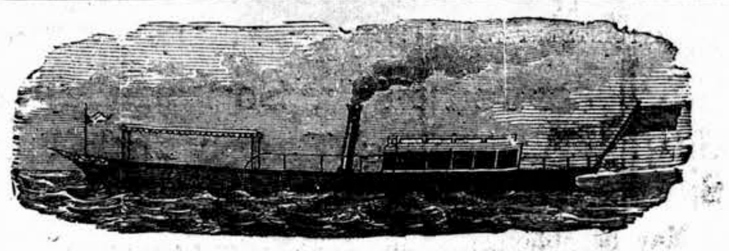
FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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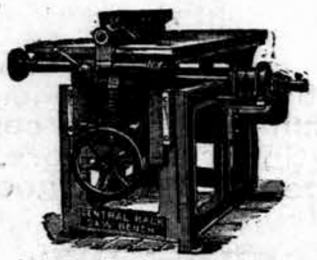

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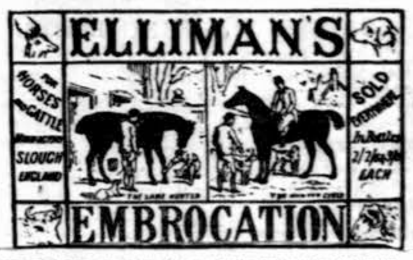

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